Bombay Gazette.

SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

...AZETTE.

...ri, tion to the *Bombay*

...IS BOMBAY —*Delivered free.*
In Advance.
... Rs. 48 Per Annum ..... Rs. 36
... 24 Half-yearly 18
... 12 Quarterly 9
... 4 Monthly 3

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.
In Advance.
...dvance ... Rs. 52 Per Annum ..... Rs. 68
... 26 Half-yearly 34
... 13 Quarterly 17
... 6 Monthly 7

...hese Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
...SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.
...For back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

...RMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

...lines and under—
First Insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions 0 12
...The Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding do. ..... 3½ ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which ... be inserted for... consider...
...time special contract may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to ... matters as Small Sales, Situations Cards, Situations Wanted ... vant, Lost and Found, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of ... dence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ... rates in ordinary rates.
Broad Advertisements will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,082 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 4th January ..., sailing at Rotnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, ...ngalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, ...ngy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, ...ilitapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, ... Point, and at any other place where in... ...ficient.

...ssengers and Cargo are booked fortnightly by ... a like hence or from intermediate ports ... connect at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie ...ales Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

...ing Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from ... with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation ... other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,600 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. ..., on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1879, at 4 p.m., ... Cargo and Passengers for KURRACHEE, HYDERABAD, TANDA, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally ports of BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch ... with Cargo and Passengers every THURSDAY at 10 a.m.

... Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. ... dispatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd ... ...

... MARATHA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander ... on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 10 a.m., ... Vanwell, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch ...

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

...AM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

...ance of all Transit Free through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
...	280	220	—	80
...	280	180	—	80
...	425	300	—	120
...	425	300	195	155
...	400	280	—	130
...	400	280	—	140
...	400	280	—	140
...	400	280	—	140
...	400	280	—	140
...	400	280	195	145

Including Wines. Without Wines.

...Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above ... years, half charge.

...Baggage will be delivered in LONDON ... FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. ... extra charge will be charged for at rates which can be ... on application.

...FIRST STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

...ELA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
...ONIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
...ADNA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
...SICILIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

...Passengers and Cargo are now booked for ... ALEXANDRIA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

...of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every ... carries the Passengers from Bombay to the ... Brindisi.

...Boats of this Company have large First and Second ... accommodation for, and always carry a Doctor and a ... on board.

...ers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at ... ...ncontrollable detention will, however, be advertised ... on day previously.

...oks of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
...ent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hornby Row.

...Nov., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.
...BAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.
For passage or further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
...SOBON and STEWARDESS carried.
...th December 1878.

NOTICE.
...SSAGES TO LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
...ALANTA (S.S.), SAILING ON SATURDAY, ...ARY.

A FEW PASSENGERS can be accommodated in the Saloon at rates usually charged for Second Class. For terms, &c., apply to
W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
...BAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

...CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
...BAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 500 Rupees.
...LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
...ALINE	3,260	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,960	250
...ER	3,229	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,929	250
...LOM	3,229	250	CLAN STUART	2,790	250

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now ... ordered and completed.
... Clan Line Steamers are built expressly for the Indian ... The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are ... with every regard to comfort in tropical as well as in ... climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
... Freight and Passage apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured ... without charge, and every ... tendered to Passengers leaving ...

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcement" posted free to any part of India.
... information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be for... on application to
JAMES MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay.
... Baggage intended for shipment should be in ... clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages ... addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ... are requested to send Permits from LIVERPOOL, ... to SEND their bills of LADING, and DELIVERY ORDERS for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of GOODS without delay.
... of which kind will be admitted under any circumstances to ... by the Captain before departure of the ...

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.
...th December 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons, B.P.	Captains.	1879.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan.
(a) KASHGAR	2671 450	R. J. Baker	13th do.
— HYDASPES	2364 450	D. Bonnobison	20th do.
(a) TEHERAN	2880 480	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
— BANGALORE	3068 500	E. G. Stent	3rd Feb.
(c) MONGOLIA	2833 530	A. Coleman	10th do.
— SURAT	3141 530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE or PEKIN	3762 600	A. Parkhill	24th do.
VENETIA	3726 450	W. Woolcott	24th do.
(c) MALWA	2833 450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
SUMATRA	2488 450	F. S. Tomlin	17th do.
(c) PEKIN or MIRZAPORE	3777 600	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
CATHAY	2982 450	W. Woolcott	24th do.
(c) NEPAUL	3536 600	A. Parish	24th do.
		R. D. Dundas	31st do.
		J. S. Murray	7th April

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Companys' Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2723 450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879
GHELONG	1835 250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2363 450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb. 1879
DHIBBI	2592 400	J. H. Jorback	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3709 500	G. N. Rector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3733 500	N. Stewart	31st do.
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fenniman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 8 MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd January, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Middle Colaba, several rare and beautiful plants including different varieties of roses, such as macochal niel, souvenier de malmaison, pierre notting, cabbage, &c., besides rare croitons and ferns, different varieties of passion flowering, bilbergias, &c., in tubs at pots, the property of G. A. Boyte, Esq.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French-polished and English made mahogany household furniture, best plated rich crokery and glass ware, a first-class mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., sweet toned harmonium also by Soundy & Co., sewing machine, a handsome English-built light carcaated open carriage, a strong office almirah, a strong serviceable Australian mare, a valuable collection of rare an beautiful plants, &c., at No. 37, Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY next, 3rd January, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Mr. Boyte's piano, carriages, mare, &c., the property of Mrs. Bell, Esq., leaving Bombay, comprising, rich cut glassware, handsome dining and breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, tea, pine, liquour and egg stands and covers, ... dishes, ... racks, ... cruets, ... mahogany ... of best electroplated 18-pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, handsome plated dessert and fish-eating knives and forks in mahogany case, a single, handsome, plain and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a handsomely carved and French-polished furniture such as a handsome English telescope, dining table for 18 persons, sideboard, Madras-cutting, ... room chairs, dumb waiters, cabinet, teapoy, collarate, child's table and chair, richly carved centre and pier tables, English-made easy and drawing-room chairs, English pattern conversation sofas, rich Brussels drawing-room carpet with border, a first-class full-toned grand square piano by "Soundy and Co." in excellent order, a sweet toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., a sewing machine in worker order, handsome coal china ... on stands, handsome pairs figures, rich table ornaments, ... chimney glasses in maple and gilt frames, elegantly carved and Madras-pattern bedsteads, ... and reclining couches, French-polished dressing and ... tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown press, large almirah, lady's davenport, book-case, an iron safe on stand, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

1 handsome light fourseated open carriage with a strong serviceable Australian mare and harness.
A strong office almirah.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold from morning at 7 A. M.
The property of an officer who is going home.
1 Bay Arab charger.
The property of a gentleman.
1 Gujrat buffalo in calf.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE NEW FLAX SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd January at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at or near the Share Bazar by order of Thacker Shamjee Toothia and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nursey Kessojee and Co.

13 Shares in the New Flaxing Spuning and Weaving Company, Limited, upon which Rs. 250 has been paid up.
13 Shares in the New Flaxing Spuning and Weaving Company, Limited, upon which Rs. 200 has been paid up.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, SITUATE AT NO. 1, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from the Legal Heirs and representatives of the Estate of Cursetjee, the widow of the late Ardaseer Dadabhoy Sawyer.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement, pucka built dwelling house with 8 stories, situate, lying and being in Back Lane within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 224 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards east by the house of the late Nesserwanjee Dinshawjee Sawyer, on or towards the west by the house of Edulje Bomonjee Soonawalla, on or towards the north by the said Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Nesserwanjee Dinshawjee Sawyer.

The above property is now in the occupation of Mr. Bomanjee Cowasjee Chandhuk and other tenants, its monthly rental is ... which is sold by the consent of all parties concerned, and with the view to ... distribution of the estate.

For title Deeds, conditions of sale, and plan of the property, may be seen by applying to Mr. Cawasjee Shapoorjee Mistha, at his office in Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 1st January 1878. Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd January, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

2 cases colored Lappets.
3 ,, Black woolen cloth.
2 ,, White socks.
2 ,, Colored Umbrellas.
10 bales Cop Malpolonas, Shirtings and Dhotie...
2 bales damaged Blankets.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1878.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, MBAY.
D. S. KEMP & Co.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE IS

DE LA RUE & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per ... Packets of 5 quires.
With OBLONG Envelopes, Rs. 2-12. With SQUARE Envelopes, Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit Rs. 2-10. Cash Rs. 3-0 Credit Rs. 3-4.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT, AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st JAN., LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
FRIDAY EVENING, 3RD JANUARY, LA TRAVIATA.
SATURDAY EVENING, 4TH JANUARY, MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT, BENEFIT OF SIGNORA GIENOLINI, LA FAVORITA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
For the Three Nights—Dress Circle, Rs. 12 ; Stalls, Rs. 8; Gallery, Rs. 4-8 ; Pit, Rs. 2-8.
For single admission, Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance at 9 p. m.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BUILDINGS, opposite the Custom House.
PELLY & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1879.

OUR Firm CEASES from THIS DAY by mutual consent. Mr. J. Y. LANG is authorized to sign the name until outstanding accounts are adjusted.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 31st December 1878.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS under the name of LANG, MOIR and Co.
JOHN Y. LANG.
G. W. MOIR.
Bombay, 1st January 1879.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.
THE BATH will be CLOSED for REPAIRS from the 6th up to 15th proximo.
RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary, B. C. S. Bath.
Bombay, 31st December 1878.

NOTICE.
MAURITIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAURITIUS.
THE undersigned have from this date been APPOINTED AGENTS at this Port for the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1879.

TO BE LET, the entire COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle known as Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Offices. Will be let in portions if required. For rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at present in the occupation of James Morris, Esq. C. E. Rent—Rs. 110. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
LIMITATION OF TIME WITHIN WHICH CLAIMS SHOULD BE PREFERRED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all CLAIMS for LOSS or DAMAGE for which the Company are accountable must be preferred within one calendar month after delivery or partial delivery, in case of damage or partial loss, or after receipt of advice in case of total loss.
Claims which are not made in time will not be entertained.
Any COMPLAINTS as to ERRORS or OVERCHARGES in ... &c., must be made immediately on discovery to the ...
... SONDER,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. General Traffic Manager.

FELTOE & SON'S
"SPECIALITE" SHERRY!
"SPECIALITE" SHERRY!!
Is the only WINE adopted and recommended by nearly 3,000 Physicians and Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland for its valuable *Dietetic* qualities. It is invaluable to the Invalids and Persons Who have Gouty and Uric acid tendencies. It is *free from acidity*, and has gained a deserving Repute of the Medical world.
Cash per dozen, Rs. 27.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month including ... ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Dark Brown Waler Gelding between 8 and 9 years old, 14-3 high, a very powerful horse, perfectly quiet to ride and drive. Rs. 800.
A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-3½ high, a first-class charger, quiet on any parade, walks well, and has good action in all his paces, jumps well, and is perfectly quiet to ride, ... horses. Rs. 1,000.
A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 5 hands, 2 inches high, very carries himself well, and also goes in harness. Rs. 1,800.
A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, 7 years, 14-1 high, very fast, good steppers, and perfectly quiet and staunch in harness. Rs. 1,900.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, January 1st 1879.

CHUBB'S
SAFES, WRITING CASH, DESPATCH AND ... LEY BOXES, LOCKS AND ... ADLOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, ... BAZAAR STREET, FORT, 47, PARSEE B... BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

... HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
...ugh Asiatic Turkey : Narrative of a Journey from ...ombay to the Bosphorus, 2 vols., by Grattan Geary	17 8
The World's Social Position ...	5 12
...urray's Life of Christ, illustrated edn.	13 4
...ace's War in Afghanistan, 2 vols., new edn.	16 8
...Sportsman's Work in Nepaul Frontier, illustrated	3 12
Stanford's Map of Afghanistan	1 0
Philipp's ditto ditto	1 0
Johnston's (Keith) ditto ditto	1 0
Stanford's Map of Kaibar and other Passes	1 0
Farley's Egypt, Cyprus, &c.	6 12
Hubner's Rambles Round the World	3 12
Ferrier's Crochet Disease	4 12
Hitchman's Earl Beaconsfield, 2 vols.	20 0
Ott's Strissuro of Male Urethra	2 8
Archer's Inquisitive Events in History	3 4
Hein's Poems and Ballads	5 0
Carleton's Farm Ballads, illustrated	5 0
Hoffmann's Drawing Room Amusements	5 0
Trollope's Warden and Barchester Towers, 2 vols.	7 8
Punch's Pocket Book for 1879	2 0
Fowler's Natural Science, &c.	13 4
Latham's Sanitary Engineering, new edn., 1878	18 12
Baker's Turkey in Europe	13 4
Wallace's Russia, 2 vols.	16 0
Robert Dick's Geologist and Botanist, by S. Smiles	7 8
Forbes's British Burmah and its People	6 12
Devil's Advocate, by P. Grey, 2 vols.	13 4
St. George and St. Michael, by G. Macdonald	3 12
The Life of Yakub Beg, Ameer of Khagar, by J. G. Bredger	10 0
On Foot in Spain, a walk from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, by J. S. Campion	10 0
Grey's Cradle of Christendom, 2 vols.	9 8
Coal, its History and Uses, by Professors of Yorkshire College, edited by Prof. Thorpe	8 0
Galton's Art of Travel, New Edn., 1878	5 12
Selected Essays, by Hayward, 2 vols	7 8
The Royal Cruisers, by H. G. Kingston	3 4
The Haunted Hotel, to which is added my Lady's Money, by Wilkie Collins, 2 vols	13 4
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, New Edn., 1878	11 4
Keith Johnston's Atlas of India, New Edn.	5 0
Common Mind Troubles, by J. M. Granville	0 12
Bayley's Chemists' Pocket Book	3 4
Dempsey's Treatise on the Drainage of Towns and Buildings	1 12
Left Alone, or the Fortunes of Philip Maitland, by E. Carr	3 12
Good Words for 1878, bound	4 12
Sunday at Home ditto ditto	4 12
Leisure Hour ditto ditto	4 12
Beriah's Empire Library, containing a Nine Stockings, Five years' Penal Servitude, Ralph Wilton's Weird, The Land o' the Leal, a very simple story, and Wild Mikie, each	1 0
Hamilton's Useful Information for Railway Men	6 12
Stories of Old Families, by W. Chambers	2 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ANNUALS and ALMANACS for 1879, DIARIES for 1879, a large Stock on hand.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
28, Meadow Street.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6 or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 60.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in case.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone Chine lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers complete,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

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Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

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of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes,
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 235.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 390.

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All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

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From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.
MINS.
AG DELLS.
CAN...AS.
...ER KNIVES.
RUNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CHAMPAGNE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH LIFTERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
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SALAD BOWLS.
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NEW EDITIONS OF OLD FAVOURITES,
Carefully Fingered, Accentuated, and Edited by S. HAROLD.
MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, beg to call attention to the following list of Music which has ... been published by them. Each piece has been carefully revised, special attention having been given to the accentuation and also to the fingering of the more difficult passages. It is hoped that the time, given by Maelzel's Metronome, will be found useful.

	Price, Rs. a.
HOME, SWEET HOME (Song) With Piano Accompaniment	Sir H. Bishop 1 0
UNI PENSEE; OR, THE FAIRY WALTZ, Piano Solo	By F. A. Reisziger 0 12
WEBER'S LAST WALTZ ,, ,,	By A. P. Wyman 2 0
SILVERY WAVES ,, ,,	By F. Kotswara 2 0
THE BATTLE OF PRAGUE ,, ,,	By Henry Glyn 2 8
AU DE LOUIS XIII ,, ,,	By Mendelssohn 1 8
THE WEDDING MARCH ,, ,,	By Handel 1 4
THE HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH ,, ,,	

Others are in the Press, and due notice will be given of their Publication.

Bombay Musical Depot, 9, Rampart Row

TO LADIES.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-stations for their kind support accorded to her during the time she has been in business in Bombay; the encouragement she has received has induced her to increase her stock, so as to meet the requirements of her Lady customers, and she trusts by strict attention to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage already extended to her.

Mrs. Medley takes this opportunity of informing her customers that she has just unpacked a consignment of new goods from Paris and London, consisting of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, French Boots, Ladies' Leather Belts. Ball Dresses, Mitts, Dress Holders, Fan Girdles, etc., etc.

Mrs. M. respectfully invites her Lady customers to inspect her New Stock of French Cambric Prints warranted fast colors.

The whole of the new goods are now on view, and marked at very low prices.

N. B.—Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets cleaned, dyed, and altered equal to new, by

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LADIES' OUT-FITTER,
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5, MEADOW STREET.

IN tendering best thanks to his Constituents and the Public in general for their kind patronage, Mr. NEUBERG begs to announce with the opening of

THE NEW YEAR,
that he has established his own personal
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY,
from whence for the future, he will supply
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
of finest possible qualities, at rates suitable to every purse, hoping thereby to secure the patronage, and full approval of *all* who smoke.

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PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY MAKERS.
The next Performances will take place on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.
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WATERPROOF SHEETS.
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, Cawnpore, are now supplying the above trade on Surgeon Mace Hamilton's principle. Patterns, and samples on application to
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HISTORY of ROME, with a description of Palaces, Churches, Tombs, and Ruins; by PHILIP DE ST. FRANCIS XAVIER SKEET. Plan and Illustrations, by J. N. DA PONSA. Contents, Churches THACKER and Co., Fort, and Messrs. PUSH and with Map, GOWERS, Esplanade Road. Price Rs. 8, Cloth. Apply to Mess. Pusp, paper bound. Postage Annas Four.
Rome, near, 17th December 1878.

JUST ARRIVED, per S. S. SIAM, from AUSTRALIA, and for sale at the Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba.
BAY GELDING, 4 years, by Scratch by Panic out of Poppet, the dam of Quicksilver. Price Rs. 2,000.
DARK BROWN GELDING, 5 years, by Vagabond dam by Premier. Has won 2 or 3 Hurdle races in Gippsland. Price Rs. 1,200.
Also, 2 fine large Horses suitable for chargers or for carriage work.

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WHIPS, SPURS,
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LOCK-STITCH SEWING
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Price complete to work by hand ..... Rs. 80
Ditto with stand to work by hand or foot ... Rs. 82
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WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.
For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, and by their healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, render the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to regain their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or private pursuits, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those entrusted to their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is averted or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by Wilson Scott, 14, Vere Street, London, W., and sold in Bottles of 13½ d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. sold by all Chemists.
CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Pills," and see that the name of "Wilson Scott" is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each Box.

NEW ADVER...
THE IN...
RAILWAY TRAVEL...
FOR
JANUARY 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Bombay.
Through Mail Trains :—
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Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
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Railway Time Tables :—
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Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
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Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
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Wurdah Valley State Railway.
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Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
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Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Angliari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
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Rates of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.
Bombay ..... Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Bomanjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bundar; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Ainaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ..... Kellner & Co.
Bhowanee ..... Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta ..... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) ..... "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Dinapore ..... Cursetjee Bomabhoy.
Kellner & Co.
Madras ..... Higginbotham and Co., Arbuthnot and Co., Spencer and Co., Gordon Stuart and Co., Binny Brothers, Adam Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road, and Railway Station, Ratchore.
Oosacamund ..... "Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ..... Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad ..... Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..... Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.
ROWLAND & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
RECEIVED
The ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to COD LIVER OIL at the
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is by a new special process produced from the fresh Livers in exceptional purity free from the indigestible fats inherent in other sorts; but otherwise in its natural condition as in the living fish; no chemical but only mechanical operations entering into Peter Moller's New Improved process.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. The *Daily News'* Correspondent at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, writes to that Journal of September 12th, 1878, in reference to the several exhibitors of Cod Liver Oil. "At the head of the Exhibitors of Cod Liver Oil is MOLLER, of Christiania, London and New York. His Factory is in the Lofoten Isles. All the year round he employs there 300 men and 120 women, and in the fishing season from 300 to 400 extra hands. This benefactor of Consumptive Invalids and Puny Children has a special method for clarifying the Oil taken from the Cod's Liver while it is fresh. What was freshly opened had NO TASTE OF ANY SORT."
THE GOLD MEDAL.—The only one awarded in this class, makes the
FOURTEENTH PRIZE which has been gained by MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL since the London Exhibition, 1862, in preference to all other makers—great and small—throughout the whole world, at all the principal International Exhibitions.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is the Only One that will retain its virtue in tropical climates, on account of its exceptional purity. Dr. Pearson, of Calcutta, writes: "It is the only oil that will remain good for any time in India, while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."
HEAD OFFICES: CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY; BRANCH OFFICES: 221, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.C.; FACTORIES: STAMSUND AND SANDEFJORD, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to equally caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne:—
1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case—
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Mahratee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.
Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *élite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.
The high cost, ratio "in which Phosphodyne is held is unquestionably due to the administration in this form. Therefore ask for
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.
The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London.
And are also registered in the chief cities of the world.
Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents against any person or persons selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE from this date, 1st October, 1878.

...VELLIGENCE.

...EVENING, 31st DEC. 1878.
...osed for the holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP HOOGLY, 1,300 tons, Captain E. J. Seiders, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE P. S. PRECURSEUR, 1,382 tons, Captain A. Sausine, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Pondicherry, and Madras, with a general cargo.

THE P.S. HELMETBUT, 1,012 tons, Captain J. H. Tyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee 28th Dec., in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

THE SHIP DUNCOW, 1,635 tons, Captain R. Large, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Sunderland 10th Sept., with a cargo of 2,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP JEWELL, 1,464 tons, Captain J. W. Barstow, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool, 10th August, with a cargo of 2,008 tons coals. She spoke the American ship Chesebrough off Cape Comorin on the 15th Dec., bound for Bombay. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. S. ALABAMA, 1,144 tons, Captain W. Humphries, arrived in harbour on the 30th ult. from Goa, with the following passengers :—Rev. P. A. De Souza, Mr. Mesquita, Mr. Wallnders, Mr. Da Silva, Mr. Peachee and three children, Mr. J. M. De Quadros and family, Major Verture, Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Mr. Fayers, Mr. Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. Annunciation, Mr. and Mrs. Esperance and child, Miss L. C. Rodrigues, Mrs. P. L. De Lima and two children, and 634 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same port with 37 first class, 79 second class, and 472 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Alabama (s).....	Humphries ..	Goa, Dec 29.
	Riwell	Barstow	Liverpool, Aug 10.
	Duncow	Large	Sunderland, Sept 10.
31	Helmstedt (s).....	Tyne	Kurrachee, Dec 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	Alabama (s).....	Humphries ...	Goa.
	Precurseur (s).....	Sausine	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Sumatra, Bosenger, for Genoa.
Ship Hoogly, Seiders, to Akyab.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Baltimore s—276 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Rowjee.
Atalanta s—43 bales cotton, Nemchand Khimchund; 53 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.
FOR LONDON.
Wanlock—67 cwts coir yarn, Jainaron Sittarum.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra s—1,050 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Sumatra s—4 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.
Sumatra s—37½ cwts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Sumatra s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR LEGHORN.
Sumatra s—600 cwts castoroil, Volkart Brothers.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Gwalior s—90 bales twist, Forbes and Co.
FOR HONGKONG
Gwalior s—113 bales cotton, Jaichund Boodhalall; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.
(*Calcutta Gazette* December 25.)
Captain Garbett, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, to act, as Deputy Commissioner of Singhoom, vice Major W. L. Samuells.
Mr Charles Peter Caspersz is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Chittagong division and is posted to the district of Chittagong.
Mr Hollis Cutler, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jolm-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and posted temporarily to the district of Maidah.
Mr J. Veasey to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors and is posted to the district of Bogra.
Mr Ruddock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.
Mr J Whitmore, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.
Mr J A Bourdillon to be First Inspector of Registration Offices.
Dr Watt, Professor, Hooghly College, to be Professor in the Patna College.
Mr Mann, Professor, Presidency College, to be a Professor in the Hooghly College.
Mr Dowding, Professor, Presidency Colleg, to act as Principal of the Rajshahye College.
Mr S Robson, to the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, and is posted to the Presidency College.
Dr Schlich, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, is allowed furlough for one year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(*Gazette of India*, December 28.)
Fort William, 27th December 1878.
Mr Littman-Johnson, C.S., Commissioner, 2nd Grade.
Mr Ilbert, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department.
Captain H J Peet, Gibbings, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, who will revert to the 4th Grade on the expiry of privilege from the date on which Mr A C Campbell returns from privilege leave, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Major Michell, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, vice Captain Peet, promoted.
The services of Assistant Apothecary Brien, to Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Akola, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The following temporary appointments are made in the Mhairwara Battalion; Captain Creagh, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in-Command, Captain Durand, Officiating Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as Adjutant. Lieut. Burn, Officiating Wing Officer, 33rd N. I. to officiate as Wing Officer.
Major Mayne, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, at Amreli, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.
The following extract from General Orders, dated 25th Oct, issued by the Officiating Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed :—Captain McRae, 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, to assume temporary command of the Meywar Bheel Corps.
Lieut Rundall, Adjutant, who officiated as Commandant on departure of Major W. Bolton, reverts to the duties of Officiating 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own.
The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 2nd Nov issued by the Commandant, Mhairwara Battalion, is confirmed :—Major Bolleau assumed command of the Mhairwara Battalion on 1st Nov, from Captain Creagh.
The services of Captain O'Connell, 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.
The services of Mr Davis, Assistant Resident at Mandalay, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.
Lieut Wylie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in the Oudh Commission, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.
The services of Captain Walsh, Officiating Political Assistant, and Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The services of Captain W Crookshank, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Assistant Secretary and Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C., for employment on special service, and with effect from the 1st Jan 1879.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service, and with effect from the date specified :—
Lieut-Colonel H Maxwell, ordinary pension £498-8, annuity £393-4.
The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieut Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance :—Lieut General Sir S J Browne, K C S I, C B, V C, and Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R R Dew.
The undermentioned Officers have been granted by the Right Honble the Secretary of State for India furlough in England :—Captain Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—medical certificate, for seven months.
Captain Greenaway, General List, Infantry, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 10th Bengal Lancers, medical certificate, for seven months.
Captain Lydiard, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 31st N I, medical certificate, for six months.
The services of Major M Protheroe, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.
The services of Captain Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Lieut-Col Prior, M S C, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment of Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in the Accounts Establishment of the P W D, with effect from the date he relinquishes charge of Accounts, Mysore, at the disposal of the Madras Military Department.
Mr Beeher, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Mysore, as a temporary arrangement.
The services of Lieut Onslow, R E, Officiating 3rd Assistant Principal, Thomason College, are temporarily placed at the [illegible]
Mr Christie, Executive Engineer, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Work to Bengal Provincial Branch.
Mr H Unwin, Executive Engineer, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Work to Bengal Irrigation Branch.
The following Officers are re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Provinces and Branches specified :—
Bengal Irrigation Branch, Mr Cotton, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, Captain Maitland, S C, Executive Engineer, Mr Morse, Assistant Engineer.
Mr Ibbertson, Assistant Engineer, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, is re-transferred to the Western System of State Railways.
Mr Lane, Superintendent Telegraph, 3rd Grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st Dec, from which date Mr Burke, Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, reverts to his substantive rank.
The undermentioned officers are posted to the Neemuch and Nasirabad Railway Surveys :—Mr Storey, Executive Engineer, and Mr Taylor, Executive Engineer.
Mr Boardmore, Sub-Engineer, is posted to the Western Rajputana Railway.
Mr Hosking, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
Mr J Tait, Assistant Engineer, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 5 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 4 and 5 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.
The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in concordance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamer occasionally leaves Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence for Mauritius may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.
The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon.....8th, 4h. 39m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.				
Wed. 1	.....	6 35	5 32	{ 4 29 m / 5 45 a
Th. 2	.....	6 35	5 32	{ 5 19 m / 6 2 a
Fri. 3	.....	6 35	5 33	{ 6 17 m / 8 20 a
Sat. 4	.....	6 36	5 34	{ 7 30 m / 9 24 a
Sun. 5	.....	6 36	5 34	{ 8 35 m / 10 12 a
Mon. 6	.....	6 36	5 35	{ 9 18 m / 10 52 a
Tues. 7	.....	6 36	5 35	{ 10 12 m / 11 25 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow on November 4 :—
"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through-"out the country for the relief of shareholders, who, in conse-"quence of calls against stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances, and in case of pecuniary "assistance for their support."
The following appeal has been signed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents in the Bombay Presidency :

"SCOTCHMEN!
"In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your aid for "shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank's failure. "Five hundred thousand pounds required; half already sub-"scribed."
Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.
By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.
BIRNEY—December 24th, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major Birney, R.E., a son.
DEANE—December 22nd, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Lieut. G. M. Deane, 5th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH—On Christmas day, at Amritsar, the wife of A. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, of a daughter (premature).

MARRIAGES.
DRUMMOND—CAMPBELL—December 23rd, at St. John's Church, Kohat, by the Rev. A. W. Robeck, Chaplain of Peshawar, C. R. Drumamond, R. E., to Elizabeth Helen Montagu, younger daughter of Major General J. P. W. Campbell, R. A., C. B., retd.

A MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

THE Lahore paper, which started a few days ago the story of Yakub Khan's arrival at Jallalabad to negotiate for terms of peace with Sir Sam Browne, now acknowledges that it had been misinformed, and that "the rumour is "probably unfounded." Not probably, but certainly; it is absurd to suppose that the Government of India would have delayed till now announcing such an event, if it had really occurred. The same paper's statement that, "as soon as the flight of Shere Ali, and the "release of his son, were intimated to the Indian "Government, overtures for the resumption of "friendly intercourse were immediately de-"spatched by the Viceroy to Kabul," and that "the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is "awaiting the reply of Yakub Khan to this [illegible] may [illegible]y unfounded. Some of [illegible] that absolutely [illegible] to have entirely about affairs at Kabul beyond [illegible] is known [illegible]ancement communicated [illegible] the brief announcement in the newspapers, [illegible] the Government of India to the Turkestan the Amir had "by the remaining members of [illegible]ompanied "Mission," and that "Yakub Khan [illegible] Russian "released from prison." The general assumption that Shere Ali has been dethroned or has voluntarily abdicated, is hardly borne out by this vague account of political changes at Kabul to the meaning of which we have not yet got the right clue. A Calcutta contemporary, the *Englishman*, who usually takes a shrewd view of public affairs, contends that we are not even bound to assume the Amir has fled into Russia Turkestan, though for the sake of company he travelled with Russian officers on leaving Kabul. This argument strikes us as somewhat too ingenious. No doubt, the Amir may only have crossed the Hindu Kush into those provinces of Afghanistan to the south of the river Oxus which are commonly known by the name of Afghan Turkestan; and the telegram from London, stating that he has failed to raise the Turkomans against the English, would seem to show that he is not yet a fugitive from his own dominions, but is trying what his personal influence can accomplish with the warlike tribes, owning allegiance to his authority but really in great measure independent, who inhabit the great tract of country stretching from Merv and Herat on the west to Balkh and Bamian on the east. We cannot, however, agree with the *Englishman* that the Amir is merely carrying out his own plans, and has no understanding with Russia. He would never have gone away with the Russian Mission if he had not finally determined to cast in his lot with the enemies of England; and, although the Russians shrink at present from helping him with troops, we have no doubt he has been beguiled by the smooth words of the officers belonging to the Mission into believing that some day or other he will enjoy his own again and be able to revenge himself on the infidels who have invaded his kingdom. Meanwhile, it is certain that, if he seeks shelter in Russian territory, he will be treated extremely well, as his hosts will consider it an unexpected stroke of good fortune to have such an excellent card as the legitimate Amir of Kabul to play against their rivals for the supremacy of Central Asia. The best conceivable mode of strengthening their hands would be for the Government of India to show itself eager to support the claims to the thro

been Governor-General of India, appointed to that office on any ency, the selection would have con- eneral approval. Even if he were likely answer Mr. Childers's ill-considered tion, he is at present employed in protect- a vast colonial territory against a formida- attack of savage tribes. No public man could be named to whom the cant nickname of Chauvinist could be more unfitly applied. The former ruler of Sind, when the administration of that great province was organised after the conquest, the present Governor-General of South Africa, may regard with equanimity Mr. Childers's statement that he is a second-rate official and a pugnacious braggart.

THE *Saturday Review* on Bank acceptances :—When once a merchant has obtained a credit from a bank, the bank may go very far, as we saw in the City of Glasgow case, in bolstering him up. In such a case then the drafts ought to be narrowly watched. But it is in the Eastern trade that the acceptance business has assumed the largest proportions, and appears to be open to the strongest objections. An agent in Bombay, Shanghai, or Yokohama receives, let us say, a consignment of cotton cloth from his principal in England, and has to remit to him the proceeds. He goes to the local bank and gets a draft upon a London bank which he sends to his principal, and by him it is duly discounted. In the meantime there is forwarded to the London bank, as collateral security for the liability, a bill of exchange drawn and discounted in Bombay, Shanghai, or Yokohama, as the case may be, on the basis of a cargo of tea, let us suppose, exported to England. Thus the London bank becomes liable for the draft forwarded to the cotton exporter; but, on the other hand, the Eastern bank has in theory received the amount from the agent, and will in due time settle for it. Should it not be able to do so, the London bank holds a bill of exchange for a value more than sufficient to cover its liability. There is not an atom of real risk, says the apologists of the practice we are describing; and, in truth, there would not be if things were always done as they ought to be. Unfortunately, cotton has been a drug in the Eastern markets for the past few years. Stores of it, absolutely unsaleable, have accumulated in the agents' hands; yet the export has gone on, and drafts have been sent home in payment. Too often, it must be feared, the collateral security held by the banks is as little realizable as the cotton in the Indian and Chinese warehouses. No one who analyses the *Statist* table to which we have before referred, and computes the amount of acceptances in the Eastern trade, bearing in mind that the whole aggregate of that trade is only about a hundred millions sterling a year, can refrain from the suspicion that others beside the firms bolstered up by the City of Glasgow Bank have been exporting goods for the express purpose of manufacturing bills to raise money upon them. * * * Up to the very hour when the City of Glasgow Bank closed its doors there was not a suspicion of its soundness entertained by the depositors any more than by the shareholders. In London rumours were circulating for days unfavorable to it, its acceptances were refused by bill-broker after bill-broker, and, finally, its application for help was rejected by the other Scotch banks; but, until the announcement of the failure actually appeared, the depositors felt secure. The explanation is manifest. The acceptances had to be offered for discount to persons engaged upon the loan market, who had means of learning something of the doings of the firms which the Bank was maintaining in existence, and also of the management of the Bank itself. The depositors were outside the market. Sooner or later the former class are sure to find out the weak places, and that there must be weak places when a deposit bank engages in this kind of business we have already endeavoured to show. We conclude, therefore, that the business is unsuited to joint stock deposit banks, and, if engaged in at all, ought to be conducted very cautiously and carried only to a small extent. To guard ourselves against the possibility of a misconception, we may perhaps say distinctly that we do not deny the propriety or even necessity of acceptances; whether conducted by merchants or by what have been well called merchant bankers, the business is legitimate and advantageous. All we contend is that it is not suited to joint-stock banks which receive deposits. They are not qualified to carry it on intelligently, and the risk they run is too great, while they disorganize and demoralize trade by giving facilities for fraud and bolstering up bankruptcy.

THE MERRY MAKERS.

THE "Merry Makers" were received with a good house for their first performance on Monday night, and the entertainment was of a most amusing character. Professor Hennicke is a capital conjurer, and his feats in this way were the astonishment of all present. The Arabian Box trick is one in which a young lady called Stella manages in an incredibly short time to get into an elaborately corded box, a feat which must be seen to be believed. The marvellous Protean changes of Mr. Washington Norton called forth repeated and hearty plaudits, and his performance may be regarded as an entertainment in itself. Professor Hennicke again appeared, this time in a spiritualistic seance, wherein the pilloried Miss Maude Owen and suspended Stella, exhibiting the latter lady in a variety of spirit-only impossible positions—tricks which elicited rounds of applause. The Merry Makers are well named, for they keep up a sustained interest in all their marvellous performances, and no pleasanter evening of the kind could be spent than in their company. The changes in this evening's performance are announced in the advertisement.

The management request us to state that the arrangements for exhibiting Fatima—the bodiless woman—are now completed, and that she will be on view daily from 11 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock, also every evening.

THE AMIR'S REASONS FOR REJECTING LORD LYTTON'S PROPOSED TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

MUCH as has been written about the negotiations between Lord Lytton's Government and the Amir Shere Ali, we have not observed that either in England or India attention has yet been called to the very remarkable statement of grievances put forward on behalf of the Amir by his Envoy, Nur Mahomed Shah, at the Peshawur Conference with Sir Lewis Pelly in February, 1877. We therefore subjoin some extracts from the records of the proceedings at this Conference, as given in the volume of Parliamentary papers lately published. After many conversations with Sir Lewis Pelly, the Envoy asked permission, at the meeting of Feb. 10, to explain at length, and without being interrupted, all his master's "causes of anxiety;" and, Sir Lewis Pelly having consented that this course should be taken, the Envoy proceeded to speak as follows, winding up his discourse, it will be seen, with a very effective statement of the reasons which precluded the Amir from accepting the *sine qua non* of the proposed Treaty, namely, the establishment of British Agents at stations on the northern frontier of Afghanistan :—

"The first cause of anxiety is this :—At the end of the year 1869, or in the beginning of the following year, all the Chiefs of Balochistan, and since then also several Sirdars, in view with the Ameer at Kabul, presented a petition the purport of which was to this effect—'Owing to the disturbances which you have seen, we be pleased to settle the affairs amongst ourselves.' The Ameer, owing to his consideration of the requirements of certain State matters at the time, sent that petition through your Agent to the English Government, but since then no answer has been received by the Ameer in regard to it from the English Government.

"The second cause is this :—In regard to the matter of Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan, I write as a communication from Lord Mayo that 'if efforts and endeavours should appear on the part of domestic rivals, in order to disturb the position of that kind friend in the Government of Kabul, and again kindle the fire of civil war, this circumstance will inevitably lead injury to Afghanistan, as well of the English Government, and further from time to time, they will adopt such means and measures in this matter as may be deemed advisable under the circumstances of the time.' Moreover, I told Commissioner Pollock Sahib, in the journey to Sabzul, that 'if you value the friendship of the Ameer, do not say anything in this matter.' Of course he will have written to his own Government.

"Again, Mr. Macnabb in 1873 wrote to the British Agent—'Inform the Ameer that on the part of the British Government nothing will be said to the Ameer.'

"Further, in the interview at Simla one day, the conversation between Lord Northbrook and myself turned accidentally on this subject. Lord Northbrook said to me orally—'In the matter of Yakub Khan, I have no concern that I should say why and wherefore, or do so and do so. In such matters, if the Ameer should ask my advice, I will advise him according to my knowledge; whether he act upon that or not, it does not matter to me, because the Ameer will do what he considers advisable for his own welfare.'

"Consequently, when the Ameer, for State reasons of expediency, prohibited Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan from coming to Herat, and imprisoned him, the English Government in place of severe displeasure and efforts and endeavours, in order that the friendship of the Government of the Ameer should be strong, and in spite of the declaration of the above-mentioned Lord Sahib that 'I have no concern in this matter,' wrote to the British Agent through Ommaney Sahib, the Deputy Commissioner, who said—'A telegram has arrived from the Foreign Secretary to Government of India. Be so good as to inform His Highness the Ameer that the Viceroy urgently desires the observance of those conditions on which Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan came, and that they should be fulfilled. In this case, the good name of the Ameer and the friendship of the British Government will remain intact, and the Viceroy will be glad if he is re-assured as soon as possible in regard to the above-mentioned circumstances, and that he also be informed of the real state of the case.'

"Now I will put the question—Is this, or is it not, an interference in the affairs of the Afghan Government, tending to diminish its independence?

"Again, that which you have written by the route furnished to me in this present Conference,' 'we will bind ourselves in writing that, should any disturbance arise within Afghanistan, the English Government, supporting the Ameer, will suppress the internal disturbance.' Now, since Lord Mayo has already given a writing in this matter, what necessity is there for its repetition? Let that document be acted upon. It is sufficient, and, if that should not be sufficient, in what manner can the present writing suffice?"

At this point the Kabul Envoy, expressing himself fatigued by the day's exertions, begged that the meeting might be adjourned, and observed that he hoped to finish all he had to say, in putting forward the statement of his friendly and unofficial explanations, at the next Conference.

Meeting between Sir Lewis Pelly, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, Sadr-i-Azim, Envoy of the Ameer of Kabul, at noon of the 12th February 1877.

PRESENT:

Sir Lewis Pelly, K. C. S. I., Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, Envoy of the Ameer of Kabul.

Dr. H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., Secretary and Interpreter to Sir Lewis Pelly.

Nawab Atta Mahomed Khan, British Agent at the Court of Kabul.

Mir Akbor Ahmed Khan, deputed by the Ameer of Kabul.

Munshi Muhammad Baqur, Secretary to the Kabul Envoy.

After interchange of the usual complimentary greetings the Kabul Envoy requested permission to continue his friendly and unofficial statement of miscellaneous anxieties which had heretofore arisen in the mind of the Ameer.

The Envoy then said the third cause of anxiety was this: In the matter of Ibrahim Khan going with a letter and presents from the English Government to the Mir of Wakhan, for the reason that the said Mir had hospitably entertained Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and other officers. In the first instance, intimation was received by the British Agent at Kabul that he should obtain the permission of the Ameer for his coming. The Kabul authorities expressed many objections in the matter to the Agent, the detail of which objections you can ascertain from the records of the Agent, and part of them is to this effect, viz. that this course is contrary to the observance of the rule and customs of the two exalted Governments, and it is not even the usage of that country. This matter was yet under consideration, and not final answer was received from the English Government, when the abovenamed Ibrahim Khan came to Kabul without the permission of the Ameer.

Now I beg you to observe this :—When a servant of the Ameer's Government, by the permission of that Government, performs an act of hospitality, and employs some local Malik (Chief) of these on the spot on that duty, and then a letter from the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor of Lahore, is sent with presents to that local Malik, it raises a doubt in the minds of the people as to what may have been said to that local Malik, the Mir of Wakhan. Many speculations on this subject are already current amongst the people of Afghanistan, and in this matter particularly they now say—On one occasion a Sahib came by permission for one or two days to the frontier, and even that was with so much wilfulness (*tavarru-zastiami*) that a letter with presents was sent to the Malik of that place by the Viceroy of India. If they be permitted to reside on our frontiers, in the course of time, what may not occur? And how will you provide against such a difficulty? For in this matter of Wakhan they have directly interfered in the affairs of Afghanistan.

The fourth cause was in the matter of the Seistan question, the decision of which is known, and consequently needs no repetition; for if I entered into its expansion, it would greatly prolong the business; but if there be a necessity for its explanation, I will refer to it after the special subject now before us is disposed of, shall I consider it advisable at the time; otherwise I will not.

Now, if there be a cause for anxiety (*andesha*) in such matters as those referred to, there is much more in the proposal which is now under discussion, for its adoption in Afghanistan is very difficult, and its result will be remorse (*pashimani*), because referable to the former state of affairs at the time that the late Ameer and Lord Lawrence came at this very Peshawur and conceded a Treaty, this very question which we are now discussing was mooted between them. Had the entertainment been possible, it would have been at that time acceded to, for the above-mentioned Lord was very well acquainted with the circumstances of Afghanistan, and its good and evil were clearly known to him. The late Ameer himself explained in detail to Lord Lawrence that the entertainment of this Proposal was impossible, and that it could not be carried out at his hands. And Lord Lawrence consequently settled and decided the point, and, for the sake of maintaining the mutual friendship, omitted the proposal from the written Treaty. Let this be considered—and let no proposals be brought forward between us which may abrogate that Treaty and other assurances.

Again, Lord Lawrence, at the time of his departure from India in the 1868, wrote a letter to the Ameer, which explains and bear testimony to that Treaty. It was written—If you do not give up from your hands this manner of friendship which you now have with the English Government, and which has now become the means to employ an equalizing influence (*tasavvuh adila*) in Kabul, and friendship will be firmthroughout Afghanistan in the former manner.

It was also written—Your sincere friend has adopted the course which is now made current in relation to the affairs of Afghanistan advisedly and after mature reflection and consideration, and by Exalted Majesty the Great Queen of England has approved and consented to it. That kind friend (the Ameer will have ascertained from the nature of his own action in the Treaty and compact with the English Government that there is no fear of change in the course mentioned, nor of interference by the English Government in the internal affairs of that dominion (Kabul), or in the administration of that kind friend [the Ameer].

It was also written—Let it be considered certain that if that kind friend [the Ameer], in order to benefit by the Treaty and compact with the English Government, do not deviate from the former course, there will never be any interference in his administration.

There were also other things written in that letter which I need not adduce. You can peruse the letters, and ascertain that they are. But it is our earnest hope that, in conformity with that letter, no change be now made.

With respect to the letters and other documents communicated from Lord Mayo, it was especially stated in one letter—Whatever wish of your own you may put before this Government will meet with attention and respect. Lord Mayo, in conformity with the former friendship, most favourably considered and strengthened the friendship in accordance with the customary usage.

Now our wish is that, in accordance with the writings of Lord Mayo, you will act in conformity with the former assurances. Let not such matters come between us as will make us suspicious of State affairs [Government deeds] and scatter away former assurances, especially a matter the performance (*muaffar*) of which is impossible.

As to the state of affairs from the time Lord Northbrook came to Sabzul till the time he left India. Although there were discussions on the subject, still he left the friendship without change, in conformity with the conduct of his predecessors, and in conformity with the preceding usage. As I have already mentioned all these circumstances here in Peshawur there is no need to repeat them.

I beg the favour of your consideration of the true facts of the state of affairs in Afghanistan with justice and impartiality. The condition of the Afghan people is perfectly well known to the authorities of the English Government. There is no need therefore for a detailed mention of them. I will only allude to some of them briefly.

In the first place, the people of Afghanistan have a dread of this proposal, and it is firmly fixed in their minds, and deeply rooted in their hearts, that, if Englishmen or other Europeans once set foot in their country, it will sooner or later pass out of their hands. In no way can they be re-assured on this point, as it is impossible to remove these opinions from their minds, for they adduce many proofs in support of them, the mention of which now would greatly prolong this discussion.

Therefore, since the opinions of the people of Afghanistan are such, the procuction of the Englishmen in the midst of those hill tribes is difficult, nay impossible, because the whole army and the subjects of the Government are of these mountain people.

It is necessary to view the subject with justice. It is known what were the acts of the Afghan people at the time the army of your Government was in that country, and Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk was with you, and I need not therefore relate them. What deeds did they do in the very bazaar of Kandahar and Kabul? Consequently a treaty was established by him. A few days later another committed the same act. This state of affair continued for three years, and was not stopped.

But, besides this, there are some people who out of hostility to the Ameer would secretly kill some Sahib in order to mar the friendship of two Governments. Was not the Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's Army murdered by these people in the very midst of twenty thousand of his troops?

Now the Ameer would have to protect the Sahibs with his Army; but, if he could not protect the life of his own Commander-in-Chief, then in what manner could he protect the life of any other person?

"Again, if at any time a disturbance or revolution should occur in Afghanistan, the Sahibs would be certainly destroyed; and this a point which needs no explanation, for it is well known because in times of disturbance in Afghanistan from the time of Timur Shah to the present day, very many of the noblest men of Afghanistan itself have perished, and many of their greatest chiefs and leaders have been murdered. We I to enter into detail on this subject, it would greatly lengthen my discourse. But if you should so desire, I will relate to you the circumstances under which each one of them was killed.

Therefore in case that from some cause or other, the Sahibs should be killed, where would the consequent load to? Eternal reproach and bitterness against Afghanistan would be the result, and their friendship with the English Government, being destroyed, would be exchanged for enmity.

Let it be remembered that one English Sahib on this [illegible] of two Governments, and notwithstanding the enquiries made in accordance with the approval of Lord Northbrook as was admitted by him in the discussion at Simla, and who subsequently wrote to the Ameer expressing his satisfaction thereon, the final issue has been the defection of Nooroz Khan, who, having robbed a kafila has taken to flight. The enquiry put the Ameer to great expense, and resulted in the loss of many lives, and the only result has been the closure of the road up to the present time owing to the resentment of the people.

Now, what would be the consequence should such an occurrence happen on those far-distant frontiers the inhabitants of which comprise people of all sorts of tribes?

Therefore, what would be the advantage if the Ameer should comply with such a proposal, in which there is both danger of repudiation and injury to Afghanistan, as well as bitterness of feeling besides alienation of the two Governments either now or hereafter? Under the previous arrangement, up to the present, nothing has occurred contrary to friendship in conformity with the terms of writings and documents.

And what advantage is there, that the Ameer should now knowingly make such an arrangement, the result of which would be enmity and regret to the two Governments and alienation of the friendship between them? If he now undertake this difficult task, and it be impossible to carry it out, you will be the first to say, why do you enter into an arrangement which it is impossible to perform? And what will all people and all nations on the face of the earth say? And further, since with all the treaties and documents of the British Government which he has in his hand, no blame can be attached to the Ameer, any alteration now will impose a load of blame on him which will be both injurious to Afghanistan and reprehensible also. Now blame is the worst of all things in any matter. Why, therefore, should the English Government, notwithstanding the friendship which the Ameer so much expects from them, be disposed to impose such a load of blame upon so sincere a friend?

In the first day's conference, in the outset of the conversation, you proposed to remove any anxieties that might be in the mind of the Ameer. Now, will this remove the anxiety from the mind of the Ameer, or will it raise a fresh anxiety, not only in the mind of the Ameer, but in the minds of all the people of Afghanistan? Therefore, I now expect from the great civilized English Government that they will well weigh the several arguments I have adduced in conversations and discussions, and quotations I have made from papers and documents, as well as what I have said on the head of the customary usage and the impracticability of this proposal, owing to the views of the people of Afghanistan and the actual condition of their country, in order that they may arrive at a just and correct opinion as to who has the right on his side and what is best. And I beg that the English Government will not raise a question which will abrogate the former treaties and agreements, and the past usage, in order that the friendship should continue strong on the same footing as hitherto.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON WORKS OF ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The opening of the New School of Art next month will afford the inhabitants of Bombay the pleasure of an art exhibition in their own town; let us hope that this is the precursor of many similar ones. Hitherto the amusement and advantages derived from such exhibitions were chiefly confined to the favoured few who resided at, or were able to visit, Poona, Madras, or Simla. It seems generally unknown as to what the exact nature of the approaching exhibition will be. There was a rumour some months ago that many works of well known professional artists would be exhibited, but this seems very unlikely. Yet considering the amount of amateur talent which India can boast of, there is no reason to dread much disappointment. At this very moment, it may be, there are many industrious individuals giving their final touches to paintings which we shall all have the pleasure of admiring shortly. This being the case, perhaps, it will not be out of place to call their attention to the necessity of accurate drawing and careful finish. It was the absence of these two qualities which chiefly led to Mr. Ruskin's notorious criticism on the American artist, Mr. Whistler. It is not everyone who can be a Turner; and if it were possible, it is doubtful whether the day is not at hand when even Turner will be regarded as an erratic genius whose style ought to be carefully avoided. Mr. William Frith, the celebrated painter of the 'Derby Day', deserves credit for his opposition to the orthodox views about the merits of Turner, when he stated as a witness in the late art libel case, that he considered Turner as insane in his later works as the people who admired them.

It is a very prevalent error to practise a sketchy style of painting simply because it looks clever. Many amateurs seem to be under the impression that a conventional roughness of touch combined with a certain degree of truthfulness in effect is the visible sign of true artistic talent. Doubtless many artists of considerable repute do indulge in this faulty style of execution, but their motive for so doing is probably very different from what is generally supposed. It is not because they themselves either approve of or would willingly pursue this system, but simply because they must get through a certain amount of rapid work to bring sufficient grist to the mill. They know full well that even if their reputation be established, they can only keep themselves prominently before the public by works equal in merit to those which earned them such distinction; and for this purpose they exhibit year by year at the various art exhibitions in Europe paintings which have cost them months and even years of studious toil and anxiety. But, at the same time, they are well aware of the existence of that portion of mankind, mostly fools, who affect a love of art, and possessing more money than brains, greedily buy up any hasty sketch bearing the name of a great or well-known artist. It is for such as these that many painters of undoubted merit prostitute art in their struggle for existence, or, as mercantile men would say, with an eye to business.

Bombay, Dec. 30. NEMO.

FATHER RIVINGTON AT TINNEVELLY.

(*Correspondent of the Madras Times.*)

ANY one visiting Alvar, Tinnevelly, early on Monday the 23rd Dec. last would perceive that something out of the ordinary course of things was about to happen. The Rev. Luke Rivington had been holding a Mission at Nazareth the week previously, and it was announced that he would visit Alvar, Tinnevelly, and would there deliver some addresses to the Hindus.

Shortly before 7 a. m. the Mission party from Nazareth were seen wending their way along the road leading into the town. Their approach was heralded by the firing of guns, and without delay the temple musicians and boys bearing flags, accompanied by the Village Moonsif and some other influential Hindus, with the state elephant from the temple of Alvar, went out to escort the Missionaries into the town. A procession was formed, led by a number of school boys from Nazareth singing lyrics, and the cavalcade marched into the town and thence to the Anglo-Vernacular school. Numbers of people visited the Missionaries during the morning, and at 4 p. m. the Mission party left the school and proceeded to the river. As there is at present no church at this place it had been arranged to have some public baptisms in the river on the occasion of this visit, and some twenty-six people were prepared. One of them, a young Vellalan, belonging to a high respectable family in the town, was forcibly taken away by his relatives during the morning and was *non est* for several hours. Just as the service commenced, however, he made his appearance, having managed in some way to elude the vigilance of his captors.

The baptismal service was then proceeded with, and the Rev. L. Rivington having stepped into the river administered the rite of baptism to twenty-six people, nineteen of whom were adults. Those baptized belonged to the Vellala, Naidoo, Weaver, Shanar and Maravar castes. An address was given to the newly initiated, and then the missionaries proceeded to the western side of the famous temple of Alvar, and for some time the Rev. L. Rivington preached to a large number of Hindus assembled there. During this address some stones were thrown, one of which narrowly missed the speaker's head, and upon Mr. Rivington's asking that it was immaterial to him whether the stone struck him or not, but that he must speak to them the truths he had to say. After this little incident the audience were very attentive, and no more stones were thrown.

The Mission party afterwards marched in procession by torchlight through the principle streets, the Christian boys singing lyrics, and addresses being delivered at brief intervals. The peculiarity of the day's proceedings was the hearty reception given in the morning to the missionaries by the Hindu populace, and it is remarkable as a sign of the liberality of opinion which is now so frequently shown by Hindus with regard to Christianity.

BOMBAY.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C.S.I., has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Parsee Punchayat of Calcutta, to be spent upon such benevolent purposes as they think proper.

AN EXPLANATION.—With reference to some remarks which fell from Sir Charles Sargent the other day in connection with the payment of certain money in the office of the Commissioner of the High Court, to Mithibai, widow of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Dawar, we have been requested to state that, on the matter being fully explained to the learned judge, his Lordship saw no reason whatever for supposing that Mr. Fox acted without due care and in other than a proper manner.

THERE will be an "All Day Meeting" at Falkland Hall to-morrow (Thursday), commencing at 11 a.m., to which the public are invited. Subject for consideration, "Covenanting with God."

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.—An advertisement in another column announces that with very few exceptions the seats in this Church will in future be free and unappropriated. We have no doubt that this arrangement will be found convenient by those worshipping there.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—We have been asked to correct a misleading statement published by a contemporary yesterday to the effect that the above mill has stopped work, and that the stoppage has thrown about a thousand persons out of employment. The fact is that the machinery of the mills is under examination by the Government Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers; and the work, which was temporarily suspended, will be resumed probably to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.—We hear that it is contemplated by the Manager of the Company to open a branch line from Mombadevi, through Jaujeewan Keeka Street, on to the Erskine Road, whence it will diverge into three new lines, one leading by the Falkland Road to the Grant Road; a second leading by the Duncan Road into Bellasis Road; and a third to the Cowasjee Patel Tank, situated at the entrance into Khetwady. The first two of the proposed lines being the more important, will have precedence over the third.

CHEATING.—Yesterday a Mahomedan, named Camisea Oosman, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of cheating Syed bin Sungoor by dishonestly inducing him to deliver over the sum of Rs. 6 under the pretence that he (prisoner) was a public servant, knowing that he held no such office. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A BALCONY.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday evening last, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, aged eight years, who on that afternoon accidentally fell off a balcony from the upper storey of a house on to the public street, a height of about 18 feet, and sustained such injuries that she died two hours after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULT.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. J. Bond, in the Survey Department under the Government of India, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by a Parsee lad, named Jamsetjee, the son of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Jussawalla, alleged to have been committed on the complainant on the day previous near the Esplanade Bandstand. It appears that defendant's children complained that they had been beaten by complainant, on which defendant went out with a cane and with it thrashed the Parsee lad. The defendant admitted the offence, and expressed his regret for it, offering at the same time to pay the sum of Rs. 30 to the poor box of the Police Court. His Worship, in disposing of the case, reprimanded him, and discharged him with a caution.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Vithoo Limbajee, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Rogers and Co., was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, upon prisoner's own confession, of having on the 30th ultimo dishonestly and fraudulently misappropriated and converted to his own use the sum of Rs. 706-5, the property of the said firm. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that on Monday last the prisoner was entrusted with a cheque for the above amount to be cashed at the Agra Bank, and after obtaining the amount his story was that he had been accosted in the Elphinstone Circle garden by some person who threw red powder into his eyes, and then snatched the parcel containing the said amount from his hands and decamped. The matter was reported to the Police, when it became evident that the prisoner had trumped up this story; he was therefore kept in custody, when he made a full confession of the misappropriation, and stated where most of the money could be found. The Police have recovered Rs. 604.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting held yesterday afternoon there were present the following members :—Dr. Blaney, Chairman; Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs T. B. Kirkham, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. Grant, Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

ARRIVAL OF THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Chairman read the following letter :—

J. H. Grant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—We beg to inform you that the statue of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, presented to the city of Bombay by our senior partner, Sir Albert Sassoon, has arrived here, and we should like to make arrangements for its speedy erection. The site chosen for it some time ago does not seem to us the best that could be selected, and we beg to suggest that on or near the spot at present occupied by the three light lamp post between the Municipal building and our office would be a better situation. We should be glad to confer with you and the Municipal Engineer respecting the erection of the statue whenever convenient to you, and we forward herewith a photograph of the same for your inspection.—We have, &c.

DAVID SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Mr. Kirkham suggested that a better site was to be found near the Money School.

The Chairman—That was before the Council when we decided after a great deal of consideration that the site near the Church Gate Station was the best.

The Municipal Commissioner thought the Council ought to be guided by the wish of the donor in such a matter, and after some further conversation the Clerk was instructed to write to Messrs. Sassoon requesting some members of the firm to meet the Council at five o'clock to reconsider the subject of the site.

THE NEW DRAINAGE WORKS.

The following minutes of a meeting of the Works Committee held on the 27th ultimo to consider the report of Mr. Forde, the Consulting Engineer, on the new drainage works, and the conditions of contract, were presented.

The Executive Engineer stated that he proposed to divide the sanctioned portion of the project for the drainage works into four sections :—(A), Masonry Sewers; (B), Pipe Drains; (C), House Connections; (D), Outfall and Pumping Station. That this division had been generally approved by the Consulting Engineer, and that the detailed drawings and estimates for A and B were ready. As regards C he awaited definite instructions whether the connections are to be carried out by the Municipality or by the house-owners, and that in the former case a very large number of drawings and estimates will be required. As regards D the drawings for the engine house cannot be completed until after the receipt of particulars as to engines and machinery to be obtained from England. But detailed drawings for the outfall works are in hand. The Consulting Engineer's report on the drainage project was considered for after the Town Council's meeting held on the 23rd instant, and he has not yet received the information necessary to enable him to prepare it. The Executive Engineer is now about to lay the plans, &c., before Mr. Forde. The tenders for the works included in sections A and B have been advertised for, to be submitted by the 6th proximo. The Executive Engineer explained, with reference to the advertisement which had already appeared for tenders for the entire project, that it was proposed to let the contracts for sections C and D on a schedule of rates, only leaving the quantities to be settled on completion of the detailed drawings. The Committee are of opinion that the contracts for sections A and B should be let at once. That the contract for C can be let on a schedule of rates as soon as it is decided how the expense is to be borne. That contract D should not be let until the plans and estimates have been completed. This will not prevent work commencing with contract B being carried on departmentally, if this course is deemed desirable, in order to prevent delay. The Committee trust that the Consulting Engineer's report will be in the hands of members before the meeting of the Town Council on the 23rd instant. The following points in connection with the conditions of contract were noted :—

Section XX.—For the words "And the third by the Town Council," substitute "And the third an umpire to be chosen by these two."

Section XXI.—The penalty for non-completion and premium for speedy completion of the works be both fixed at 1 per cent. instead of 1/2 per cent.

Section XXII.—The following words to be added : "In the event of the time fixed for the completion of the work being extended, the date from which the fine under Clause XXI. will be recoverable may be extended according to the discretion of the Engineer." The same rule will apply in respect of premium payable in the event of the time being shortened.

Section XXIV.—The words "Until the total amount of deposit shall reach the sum of Rs. 1,50,000" to be omitted.

Section XXX.—The Committee recommend that the advances to be made to contractors upon material be reduced to 50 per cent. on value, and that advances be allowed on imperishable materials only, to include Portland cement.

As the Committee recommend that the terms of contract be revised by the Municipal solicitor.

Mr. Forde in his report stated that

"we are to be on the main now sufficient data to give the exact lengths of the different sizes of pipes, the number of bends, junctions, manholes, &c., the best course would be to contract at once for the above materials only. This might be done through our agent in England, and the advantage would be their being inspected before shipment. A contractor from whom delivery would be taken here, must put on a heavy percentage to his rates to protect himself from loss by exchange, breakage, &c. Were this done the plans and sections for contract I B could be completed and a definite contract let before any of the pipes could arrive from England and time saved in the end. The contract for the main sewer would also be in progress sufficiently advanced to judge whether it would be advisable to let the second contract to the same contractor. I think also that it would be judicious to order out the pipes and materials required from England for contract I C by instalments. Whether carried out under the direction of the Municipality or the householders, it would be necessary for the Municipality always to have in stock a supply of the different classes of materials either for their own use or for sale to the house-holders. We advise, therefore, in—1, to let the contract at once for the main sewer; 2, to contract in England for the pipes, junctions, &c. for contract I B without delay; 3, to defer the letting of the contract for laying the pipes until the plans for contract B are completed, as it will cause no delay in the work, for the trenches should not be opened till the pipes are here: 4, to contract in England for a supply of materials for house connections, so that they may be in stock whenever and by whomever required. The adoption of the above plan of operations will, I think, be sure the quickest possible completion of the work.

The Chairman said although his proposal to the Corporation that the closets as well as the house connections should be done by the Municipality was not accepted, a large number of the most intelligent members told him that it failed only because it was brought up so late, and six or seven of them asked him to take the matter up again. He therefore intended to bring forward again. Their opinion was that if the drainage system was to be placed in the hands of house-owners they would be subjected to all sorts of annoyances by subordinate municipal officers and the scheme become a failure.

Dr. Pinkerton agreed with Dr. Blaney and was very sorry that his proposal to spending ten lakhs on closets was not accepted. Wherever they had been left to the people themselves evils more or less serious had resulted. He felt certain that if that course was followed in Bombay typhoid fever, instead of being comparatively rare, would become as prevalent here as it is in Paris.

The Commissioner said although the Municipality might not do the work themselves, they would see that it was done properly.

In reply to Mr. Nowrojee the Chairman said he calculated the cost of each closet at Rs. 50, but the Executive Engineer said that the cost according to his design, which was approved, would only be Rs. 5, but the extra expense would of course vary according to the distance from the drain.

Mr. Nowrojee suggested that the Executive Engineer should be asked to report upon the subject, but it was pointed out that the proposition would be out of order at that meeting.

Mr. Nowrojee inquired whether the time given to contractors in which to tender up to the 6th inst., was sufficient.

The Commissioner replied that there had been no complaints and the necessary information had been before the public ever since the original specifications were prepared.

Mr. Nowrojee asked whether it was judicious and proper to offer a premium for the speedy completion of the work, as it seemed to be that it might lead to undue haste.

The Commissioner said the amount of the penalty and the amount of the premium had been made both alike at the suggestion of Colonel Hancock.

The remainder of the Committee were then formally adopted and the report of the Consulting Engineer was to be recorded.

THE ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER.

A memorandum was received from the Commissioner, giving cover to a letter from Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer in charge of the Health Department, requesting the Commissioner to submit his case to the Town Council for reconsideration, with reference to their Resolution dated 17th instant allowing him only Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 240 per month while in charge of the Health Department. The Commissioner also forwarded a legal opinion stating that Mr. Brunton was entitled to an allowance in strict accordence with the terms of the Uncovenanted Service Rules of Government.

Mr. Kirkham said he had no doubt that the decision of the Council was in strict accordance with the Uncovenanted Service Rules. According to his reading of the rules Mr. Brunton was entitled to a charge allowance not exceeding one-tenth of his salary, that was to say, the maximum would be Rs. 150 a month.

Mr. Shantaram moved that the papers be merely recorded as the Council had already voted to Mr. Brunton a charge allowance in accordance with the Uncovenanted Rules.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded.

Mr. Kirkham proposed, and Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy seconded an amendment that the Commission be requested to report on the papers.

Upon being put to the vote the amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

THE TULSI WATER SUPPLY.

A memorandum was received from the Commissioner giving cover to a letter from the Executive Engineer on special duty forwarding a revised estimate of the work of laying the service mains for the Tulsi supply. It appeared from the memorandum, which was ordered to be recorded, that the total amount of the contract as sanctioned by the Town Council was Rs. 68,193, and the amount of the revised estimate was precisely the same.

THE TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The next item on the agenda paper was as follows :—Further consideration of a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a memorial from agents of Fire Insurance Companies addressed to Government and referred to himself by Government for report.

Mr. Shantaram proposed that the question should be postponed.

Dr. Pinkerton was in favour of recommending Government to abolish the tax altogether, as its existence stood in the way of people insuring their property. He also pointed out that although the fire-engines were provided for from this tax they were used for those who did not insure at all, and who thereby benefit at the expense of the prudent.

Mr. Kirkham remarked that that was so all the world over. He thought there was only one argument in the memorial which deserved any attention at the hands of the Council as a practical question, namely, that of the incidence. He thought all the Council could do was to recommend some Bills change in the law provided the Government chose to alter the Act. The theoretical view which Dr. Pinkerton took he could not be gone into.

Mr. Nowrojee said the hour was too late to enter into the question fully at that meeting, and the matter was adjourned.

PETITION.

A petition was received from residents of [illegible] Lane, near Thakrwoodwar Road, praying that the same may be lighted with gas.

The Clerk was instructed to reply that the Corporation by no means of complying with the request of the petitioners.

The members of the Council then adjourned to meet with two members of the firm of Messrs. Sassoon on the site for the statue of the Prince of Wales, and if on the spot it was their opinion that the proposed site was very little if at all inferior to the one chosen, and in deference to the expressed wish of Messrs. Sassoon and also it is understood of the Prince of Wales, they decided to recommend it. A communication to that effect will be made to Government.

The next meeting of the Council is to be held on Monday.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND ASPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH DEC.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain has fallen throughout the Province, except in the Kistna, Bellary, and Kurnool Districts; it has, however, been slight in amount, except in one station in Vizagapatam, and crops are still withering from drought in parts of Tanjore and Chingleput; general prospects are good

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NOW OPEN,

MEIFFRE BRO.'S CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,

Where everything can be found cheaper and better than in any of the Native Shops.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,,	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33 0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Xmas Presents
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,'S SELECTED INDIAN NOVELTIES FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.'s SPECIALITE TIGER CLAW JEWELLERY.—We may claim with propriety as a specialite of our own,—for we have not only been very successful with it, but, as we believe, we were the first Firm in India to mount the claws in the taste of Europe. Our Stock of these goods, which is large and varied, is prepared entirely by ourselves. These quaint ornaments are not only appreciated in this country, but are beginning to be much admired and worn in England, forming, as they do, a choice and unique gift for a friend at home. Selections from Stock, and designs, will be sent to Mofussil applicants.

HAMILTON & Co.'s SILVER CASHMERE WARE, made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver and richly gilt with pure Gold. The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the artizans of the *Happy Valley*. The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The list comprises Surroys and Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards, Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.'s TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY.
LUCKNOW SILVER JEWELLERY.
BENARES WORK, &c., &c.

GIFTS
Of every description suitable for Weddings, Christenings, or Birthday souvenirs.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
Nov. 29, 1878. Rampart Row.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET. POONA: 1, EAST STREET.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

MARCKS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

REVISED PRICES.
PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY.

THE OWNERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED STEAMERS.

s.s. WHAMPOA.	s.s. GLENFINLAS.	s.s. GLENFALLOCH.	s.s. GLENGYLE.
s.s. ST. OSYTH.	s.s. GLENEAGLES.	s.s. GLENROY.	s.s. GLENIFFER.
s.s. NANKIN.	s.s. GLENARTNEY.	s.s. GLENORCHY.	s.s. GLENCOE.
s.s. HANKOW.	s.s. GLENEARN.	s.s. GLENLYON.	s.s. STATE OF ALABAMA.
s.s. DUKE OF LANCASTER.	s.s. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND	s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE.	s.s. BRAEMAS CASTLE.
s.s. GORDON CASTLE.			

AND SOME OF THE B. I. S. N. CO. STEAMERS, VIZ.:—

s.s. NAVARINO.	s.s. MERKARA.	s.s. MANORA.	s.s. CHANDA.
s.s. DORUNDA.	s.s. PATNA.	s.s. JAVA.	s.s. AGRA.
s.s. ASSYRIA.	s.s. ARCOT.		

AND THE FOLLOWING SAILING VESSELS:—

ESTRELLA DE CHILE.	OMBA.	AGNES MUIR.	ELMSTONE.
ELIZA SHAW.	MIAKO.	THE SIR JAMSETJEE	LUCIA.
WYLO.	JOHN C. MUNRO.	FAMILY.	OSAKA.
LOTHAIR.	HOPE.	KAISOW.	

And many Regimental Messes, as also the undermentioned Club Houses, &c., &c.

The BOMBAY.	The LUCKNOW UNITED	The SIRHIND.	The TUTICORIN.
The REFORM.	SERVICE.	The ARAKAN.	The KAMGAUM.
The ATHENÆUM.	The FUTEHGARH.	The TIRHOOT PLANT-	The SECUNDERABAD.
The BENGAL UNITED	The NYNEE TAL.	ERS.	The OOMRAWATTEE.
SERVICE.	The HIMALAYA.	The DIBOUGARH.	The RUTNAGHERY.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W. C., AND 3, NEW LONDON STREET, E. C.
BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. | CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.
LAHORE HOUSE:—BEAN PARE, UPPER MALL. | MADRAS HOUSE:—BENTINCK'S BUILDING.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 66 Cumballa Hill.

BORDEAUX—Red.
In Bottle.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
33 8	35 4	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	35 0	37 0
28 4	30 0	,, RAUZAN (After Dinner Wines)	29 8	31 8
25 4	27 4	,, PALMER (After Dinner Wines)	26 8	28 8
22 0	24 0	,, LA ROSE (After Dinner Wines)	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 0	ST. JULIEN	20 0	22 0
16 12	18 12	CANTENAC	17 8	19 8
15 0	16 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favorite	15 8	17 8
12 8	14 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast	13 0	15 0
12 0	14 0	PAUILLAC do. for Cup	12 8	14 8

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
270 0	ST. JULIEN	293 0
236 0	CANTENAC	256 0
190 0	ST. ESTEPHE	205 0
137 0	MEDOC	146 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

BORDEAUX—White.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
24 0	25 12	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour. Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	20 0	22 0
15 8	...	GRAVES	16 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

33 0	34 12	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	20 0	...
40 4	41 8	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8

BURGUNDY—White.

26 12	28 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	...	VERMOUTH	20 0	...

SHERRY.

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.		Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
	We call special attention to these—	
38 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare, old ..... gold seal	40 8
36 12	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior ..... black seal	38 8
27 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry ..... black seal	28 8
28 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale ..... black seal	29 8
25 4	VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	26 8
24 0	OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	25 0
22 0	MANZANILLA ..... red seal	23 0
21 0	PALE, dry medium ..... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	21 0
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	17 8
16 12	MANSANILLA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour ..... yellow seal	17 8
37 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior ..... black seal	39 8
32 8	MADEIRA, excellent Wine ..... red seal	34 0

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	124 4	241 0	472 0	Vino Puro	44	136	264	517
38 4	113 0	216 0	424 0	Manzanilla	40	123	236	463
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	420
34 8	99 4	189 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
39 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.
Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
49 0	54 0	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 8	56 8
50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales" per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Shades'e) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	26 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	32 0	...
43 0	45 0	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	32 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	42 8	...
38 12	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 8	31 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
25 12	27 12	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER	27 0	29 0
30 0	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	31 8	...
30 8	32 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	32 0	34 0

PORT.

36 4	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	...
26 4	28 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	20 0	22 0
23 0	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	24 0	..

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.
Duty paid prices are :—

Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
26 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*	27 0
14 0	,, in Flasks	*	14 8
8 8	,, Half Flasks	*	8 12
28 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	29 0
15 0	,, in Flasks	**	15 8
51 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	33 0
18 4	,, in Flasks	***	16 12
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	36 0
18 4	,, in Flasks	****	19 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		47 0
22 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		23 0
26 0	,, fine "Pineapple"		27 0
20 8	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		21 0
22 4	FINE GIN		23 0
23 4	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		24 0
26 0	,, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		27 0
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 8
	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
14 8	Cognac, *	15 0
12 8	,, **	13 0
10 12	,, ***	11 0
10 0	,, ****	10 4

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ..... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

CASH. Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
49 0	51 0	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 4	...
6 0	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 4	...
51 4	55 0	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	53 8	57 8
7 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	49 8	...
37 0	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	21 0	...
30 12	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	32 0	...
...	27 8	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	..	28 8

January, 1879.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following :—

1. The 18 Carat Gold Patent Lever Keyless Watch at ..... Rs. 180 to 250
2. The 14 Carat Patent Lever and Patent Keyless Ladies Watch at ..... ,, 120 to 150
3. The same in a 18 Carat Gold case at ..... ,, 180 to 200
4. Also a Gold Open-faced Cylinder Escapement Ladies Watch at ..... ,, 60 to 80

The Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Escapement Watch at ..... Rs. 50
The same in a very strong Hunting case ..... ,, 55
The same Watch with Sunnes Lever Escapement ..... ,, 40
Do. in a Hunting case at ..... ,, 45
2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

In consequence

LEA AND PE

which are calculated to deceive the P
A NEW LABEL, bearing

LEA & PER

which is placed on every bottle of WORCE
and without which none is gen

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and B
and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIR

NEW ARRIVALS OF

PORTS.	CHAMPAGNES.	BRANDIES.
SHERRIES.	HOCKS.	IRISH WHISKEYS.
MARSALLAS.	MOSELLES.	SCOTCH Do.
MADEIRAS.	SAUMUR.	GINS.
MANZANILLAS.	SAUTERNES.	LIQUEURS.

&c., &c.

CATALOGUES WITH PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI, Fort; EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKDAWALLA, Fort and Powdhonie, Bombay; and BAZONJEE JAMSETJEE, Poona, SUB-AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

DAMASK CLOTHS.
In various Designs,
8/4, or 2 yards square.
Prices.....from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long.
From.....Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 18-8 each

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/4, or 2½ yards square.
From.....Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long.
From.....Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long.
From.....Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/20, or 2-½ by 5 yards long.
From.....Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.
From.....Rs. 30 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS,
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.
From.....Rs. 48 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS FOR MESS USE.
10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long.....Rs. 65 each
10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long.....Rs. 75 each

PIECE DAMASK,
CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES
2½ YARDS WIDE,
Per yard.....Rs. 6-8.

20-INCH SLIP DAMASK,
Per yard.....Re. 1-12

BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS,
8/4 by 7/8.....Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 2 per dozen.
Round D'Oyles.....Rs. 6 per dozen.
Square D'Oyles.....Rs. 8 per dozen.

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

TOWELS.

CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS.
Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen.
White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 ,,
Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Rs. 24 per dozen.
White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.

PILLOW CASES.
Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6.
Long Cloth do. ,, ,, 3.

SHEETS.
Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth.
Single Bed, per pair Rs. 10-8.
Double do. do. ,, 19.

ENGLISH HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES FOR THE ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK

PILLOWS.
Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each
English Horse Hair do. ,, 8-8
English Feather do. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9-8.

BLANKETS.
12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 3.
12/4 Scarlet do. do. ,, 3.
Infants' Blankets, finest Saxony Wool, Bound Blue or Pink, per pair Rs. 8-8.

WHITE TOILET COVERS.
Best White Marseila with fringe, an assortment of pretty designs

A STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS.
ALSO, FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS FOR DISTRICT USE.

Less Ten per Cent Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, playing 8 airs. Length, 20 inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 5½ inches. Rs. 120.

Madame Angot, 1st selection	The Old English Gentleman	La Favorite	Mandolinata
Corn rice are bonnie	La Sensitive	I Will Stand by My Friend	La Jolie, Polka
Le Reve Waltz	The Village Blacksmith	Albion-Pantalon	Pal o'Mine
Upon the Grand Parade	Tyrolese de la Vie Parisienne	Perles di Diamanti, Mazurka	Souvenir de Carisbad, Valse
Madame Angot, 2nd selection	Love among the Roses	Fantasie by Offenbach	Put Me in My Little Bed
Silver Ripple's Waltz	Wenn die Schwalben	Britannia Valse	Aus den Hutten, Mazurka
Otley Croucher	Bird of the Spring Time	Crispino and La Comare	La Barbiere de Seville
Tyrolier Air	Mon Bijou Mazurka	God Save the Queen	Rudopkangs, Valse

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, playing 12 airs. Length, 2½ inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 6 inches. Rs. 190.

Honiggrasser Siegesmarch	I like to be a Swell	Santa Lucia	The Pilot
Wait for the Turn of the Tide	L'Invitation la Valse	The Calechonians, Quadrille	Rosalie, Redowa
Tourbillon Galop	The Roman Fall	La Tour du Monde, Valse	Mandolin Serenade Angot
Auld Lang Syne	Come under My Pladdie	My Love is ..... Rose	Bonnie Blue Flag
Blue Bonnets	Lass o'Gowrie	My Nanny's av' a	Jack o Hazeldean
Campbells are Coming	Logie o'Buchan	Robin Adair	Roy's wife

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with lock, 8 airs, with 7 Bells, Drums, Castagnets and new patent Indicator to show the number of the tun. Size 20½ inches by 12, 9½ inches deep. Price Rs. 250.

Campbells are Coming	Home, Sweet Home	Wait for the turn of the Tide	Morning Bell, Galop

Rosewood Inlaid with Bells, Drums and Indicator as above, size 22½ by 13 inches; 10½ inches deep, playing 8 airs, Rs. 250.

Mulligan Guards	Lily Bells	To-many make room for your uncle	Rule Britannia
Baclo Waltz	Palmyra Polka	L'Imitation a la' Valse	Echo of Lucerne, Mazurka

Rosewood Inlaid with Lock, 8 airs—with Bells, Drums and Castagnets, size 22½ by 13; deep 9½ Rs. 300.

Faust, Gounod	Huguenots, Chorus	Il Belvedesi, Schottische	William Tell, Selection
Cavalier, Mazurka	Norma, Selection	Lucrezia Borgia, Selection	Les Fiernees, Waltz

Rosewood Inlaid (10 airs), with 7 Bells, Drums, Castagnets, and Patent Indicator, size 24 by 12; deep 10 inches. Rs. 300.

Rule Britannia	Woerzolaine, Couplet	Red, White and Blue	Pilgrim of Love
Il Barbiie, Waltz	Erin's gem, Polka	Martha, Chorus	La Monette de Portici
British Grenadiers	Bay of Biscay		

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, with Bells, playing 10 airs. Length, 26 inches; width, 13 inches; depth, 10½ inches. Rs. 350

March of the Men of Harlech	La Grande Duchesse (Doon	When Johnny Marching Home	Air composed par le Roi Louis
Genevieve de Brabant (XIII	the Banks and Braes o' Bonnie	La Fille de Madame Angot	Annie Laurie (XIII
Air composed by King Louis	La Fille de Madame Angot	Martha	Charlie is My Darling
La Vie Parisienne, Polka	The Lass o'Gowrie	Giroffe Girofla (born	Valse, The Flower Girl
Annie Laurie	Guards' Valse	A Highland Lad, My Love, was	God Save the Queen.

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 6 airs. Zither or Harp Musical Boxes. Length, 16½ inches; width, 8 inches; Depth, 8½ inches. Rs. 120.

Preciosa	Don Giovanni, Minnetta		Don Giovanni
Giroffe Girofla	Bonnie Dundee		The Tender Time of May
Those Evening Bells	Those Evening Bells		La Dame Blanche
Il Talismano, March	Ama Sisin		Bird of the Wilderness
La Fille de Madame Angot	Will Jones and Simon Jones		After the Opera in Over
Vien Mein Sinor, Valse	Le Bien Danube, Valse		View Mein Sinor Valse.

Rosewood Inlaid Box with patent Winder and Zither attachment; size 22 in. by 9; deep; 6 inches 6 airs. Rs. 150.

Beatrice di Tenda No. 1.	Ernani, Verdi	Wedding Polka
First Love Waltz	Sommambula Quadrilles	Pesaro Waltz

Rosewood Inlaid Boxes, with lock, playing 8 airs. Zither or Harp Musical Boxes. Length, 1 foot 8 inches; width, 9 inches; depth 8 inches. Rs. 120.

SCOTCH AIRS.		ENGLISH AIRS.	MISCELLANEOUS—SELECTED.
Annie Laurie	Silver Threads among the Gold		Home, Sweet Home
Coming thro' the Rye	Sweethearts, Waltz	Sullivan	Here's to the Maiden
Robin Adair	Only	Gabriel	Here's a Health to all Good Lasses
Ye Banks and Braes	Baby, Song		Auld Lang Syne
Green Grow the Rashes	Come where my Love lies Dreaming		Fading Away
The Bonnies Row	Spring, Spring, Gentle Spring		The Girl I Left Behind Me
Tullochgorum	Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye		The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington
Auld Lang Syne	Songs that I Loved Long Ago		The Dashing White Sergeant
Blue Bells of Scotland	Jessie the Flower of Dumblane		O'Nanny will-thou Gang
Bonnie Dundee	Jack O Hazildean		We're a Nodding
Logie O'Buchan	Duncan Gray		

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 8 airs, Zither or Harp Musical Box. Length, 20 inches; width, 9 inches; depth, 8½ inches. Rs. 150.

Giroffe Girofla	La Fille de Madame Angot	La Gazelle, Polka	Wolksange, Valse
Cliquet, Galop	The Lugger	Golden Wings	Beautiful, Ballard

Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, playing 6 airs. Length, 18 inches; width 8 inches; depth, 5 inches. Rs. 100

BENGALEE AND HINDUSTANEE NATIONAL AIRS.

No. 1	No. 2		No. 3	
Poorabie	Ragnee	Serang

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1879.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, December 6.

The Earl of Cork: My lords, I beg to give notice for my noble friend Lord Halifax that, on Dec. 9, he will move the following amendment to the motion to be proposed by the noble viscount the Secretary of State for India:—

"That, while this House is ready to consent to providing the means necessary for bringing the war in which we are unhappily engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion, this House regrets the conduct pursued by Her Majesty's Government, which has unnecessarily engaged this country in that contest."

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon: May I ask my noble friend whether the words he has just read are intended as an addition to, or a substitution of the motion of, my noble friend the Secretary of State?

The Earl of Cork: A substitution.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The Secretary of State for India had a full and distinguished audience. In the galleries were many ladies, and seated in the centre compartment to the left of the Lord Chancellor were Prince Leopold and Prince Christian. The Prince of Wales occupied his seat as a peer of Parliament, having for companion on the cross bench the late Foreign Secretary. At the end of last session Lord Derby marked his dissent from his former colleagues by taking up a seat below the gangway. He has now moved further away, and on Dec. 9 he sat on the corner seat of the cross bench, a sort of neutral political territory which has hitherto been chiefly occupied by members of the Royal family. The Prime Minister and the other members of the Ministry having seats in the House of Lords were in their places. The front Opposition bench was also full, a notable exception being the absence of the Duke of Argyll (due to the illness which detained him at Cannes), whose tenure of office at the India Office was frequently referred to during the night's debate.

Lord Cranbrook rose to move the following resolution:—"That, Her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon Indian revenues to be despatched against the Amir of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions."

After expressing its regret that, after filling the office of War Minister without being called upon to announce our engagement in war, he should have to do so as Indian Minister, he proceeded to contend that in the course pursued the Government had not in any way violated the Act of 1858. He then pointed out that the finances of India were such that the cost of the war for the present financial year, which he estimated not to exceed 1,250,000*l.*, would be met by the surplus current revenue, and there would then be a balance of 500,000*l.* After declaring that our whole object was understanding the war was to obtain a safe frontier, he proceeded to review the history of our connection with Afghanistan. It was very unfortunate, he said, that Sher Ali's intimation that he had seconded the throne was not known or fully recognised at home, and that the coldest manner. Then our acknowledgment of *de facto* governments in portions of the kingdom naturally alienated the Amir. On the other hand, the policy, of Lord Mayo and his coadjutors manner were the subject of praise. He assumed the noble viscount asserted that such was his influence over the Amir that we were in a better position when he died than we were after the additional concessions granted by the Government during the administration of Lord Northbrook. Alluding to the subsequent policy since 1868 had not proved disastrous, he asserted amid cheers, that it was undoubtedly due to apply the policy of 1868 to the case that has been made against him, and remarked that he had strictly carried out the policy to the Government, which he himself responsible for all that had been done. Defendin his conduct in connection with the Peshawar Conference, he declared that it was clearly made known to the Amir that it was open to him to make the concessions which we asked of him, and referring to the nature of the reception of the Russian Envoy, he showed that he had been received on terms of great welcome; and in regard to the declaration that there was room for both countries, he evoked considerable cheering by the assertion that there might be room for both England and Russia in Central Asia, but there was not room for both in Afghanistan. All the negotiations had been carried on with the very least appearance of military pressure. At considerable length he contended that it was impossible to refrain from resenting the affront received at Ali Musjid. If nothing more, we owe it to the brave Sepoys who had assisted us to take measures for procting them in return. Referring to the letter just received from Shere Ali, he indignantly denied that a purport was known to the Government when Parliament was opened, and maintained that it had been published at the earliest possible moment after it had been transited, but, he added, the letter was no apology. After warily deprecating a policy which would allow our enem to choose her own time for engaging us, he expressed his regret that a former Secretary for India should ring the question of India into the arena of party conflict nd closed, amid loud cheering, by asserting the justice of r cause, and calling on the House of Lords to support the rignal made for the sake of the honour and safety of th Queen's Indian possessions.

Lord Halifax disclaid any desire to treat the question in a party spirit; but regretted that it was now proposed to reverse the policy of the last seven years during so many years. He expr eal great grost objection to the measures taken for forcing Resi on the rnler of Afghanistan, and moved the followamendment:—

"To leave out fromhe word 'House' to the end of the motion for the purpse of inserting 'while ready to consent to providing th means necessary for bringing the war in which we are happily engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion, grets the conduct pursued by the Government which has unnecessarily engaged this country in the contest.'"

Enforcing his views, quotations from the Parliamentary papers, Lord Halifax proceeded to say that by the Treaty of 1855 we wehound to respect the territory of the Amir, and should it understanding be violated the people of India wouldelieve that the territory of a neighbouring Power hasbeen annexed by an act of barefaced spoliation; while the same time any occupying force would be beset by ficulties and dangers on account of the nature of the coury, being forced to go on in spite of its wishes from one budary to another. By conciliation and kindness we mightest secure, he thought, a scientific frontier.

Lord Lawrence, refeing to the object of the war, contended that it wonl be unwise on the part of this country to go beyond thresent North-Western frontier of India, and thus to antigate the attacks of Russia. In his opinion, the policy wch England had during the last few years adopted towar Russia was of a very doubtful character, and not such was calculated to strengthen her to her prestige in In. So far from that, he agreed that the line of policy himself had laid down when in India was the right one, until he had subdued his holding and established himself as ruler of Afghanistan, ener once accomplished, he as well as his successor, Lord Mayo, seated the Amir with both arms and money. The Amir was satisfied with the manner in which he had been treated in the days of Lord Mayo and Northbrook; but what he objected to was the sending of military officers to Kabul, and he (Lord Lawrence) contended that the so-called affront of not receiving the Mission of General Chamberlain was not one that deserved to be wiped out in blood. On the whole, he contended that the war ought to be brought to as speedy a conclusion as possible consistently with honour; but he would not take any Afghan territory, neither would he extend the North-Western frontier.

Lord Derby thought that there was something unreal and unsatisfactory in the state of things they were discussing, because the question at issue was one on which the opinion of the House could have no real effect, as the war was already begun. As far as he could judge, the cause of the misunderstanding between the Amir and this country was that kind of support which it was impossible for us to promise—namely, he wanted to have his dynasty supported against all enemies. He held that in the circumstances existing in 1876 it was desirable to establish British agents in Afghanistan by friendly means, but he did not advocate the forcing them on the Amir. If we had told the Amir, that as he had received a Mission from the Russians he could not do less than receive a Mission from us, then it was not likely that the Russians would have encouraged him to resist receiving an English Mission, and he thought that with prudence the war might have been avoided. He also alluded to the probability of great expense being incurred on account of the war, and said that he looked with alarm on the present and future condition of the finances of India. He believed that the war, which he did not think necessary, might have avoided with a little forbearance.

The Duke of Somerset supported the Government. Animadverting upon the statement of the Opposition, that all the present difficulties had been caused by the Government, the noble duke reminded the House that those difficulties had been of long duration, and that they dated from 1873, when the friendly offers of the Amir were disregarded. It was said that the war would cost a great deal, but India was worth the expenditure; and it was, moreover, our duty to protect her.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in supporting the amendment, said that the policy of the last Afghan war was an unwise one, but that he regarded the policy of the present one as equally bad. He looked forward with shame to the policy of the Government because it had no limits within the principles of justice. The Government had violated the promises of Lord Mayo, and we should gain nothing by the war but the ephemeral *eclat* attainable by the mere display of power.

Lord Napier and Ettrick suggested that the expenses of the war should be divided between the Indian and the home exchequer. He did not think the Government had acted with undue precipitancy. He considered the war a just and necessary one but hoped, after the first flush of victory, that we would make peace on terms consistent with the maintenance intact of the Afghan Empire.

Lord Aberdeen supported the amendment, protesting against being charged with a want of patriotism because he could not agree with the Government.

Lord Airlie condemned the conduct pursued by the Government in reference to Afghanistan.

The debate was then adjourned, on the motion of Earl Grey, with the understanding that it should be resumed at four o'clock on Dec. 10, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock

Tuesday, December 10.

THE DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN.

The House met at four o'clock, and the effect of this was that when at the usual hour the large majority of noble lords arrived, Earl Grey had nearly completed his speech in support of the amendment. He was followed by the Lord Chancellor, who delivered an able and elaborate defence of the policy of the Government, and a denunciation of "the ostrich-like policy" which he attributed to former Viceroys and Ministers of State. The House was moderately full, though, with the exception of Prince Christian, the illustrious personages present on the previous night did not appear. Amongst other absentees was Earl Granville. Lord Selborne replied to the arguments of the Lord Chancellor, but it was not till after eleven, when Lord Northbrook rose, and a speech from the Premier, with the subsequent division, appeared imminent, that the House presented anything like a crowded appearance.

The Earl of Camperdown asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could confirm the statements made in Nos. 129 and 132 of the Central Asia Correspondence (No. 1) to the substance of the declaration of annexation of Merv to Persia; whether Merv was now generally recognised as Persian territory; and whether he could give any further information on the subject. He also wished to know whether the country which was generally known as Bokhara had been formally incorporated in the Russian Empire. The Marquis of Salisbury could only state that in the papers to which he himself had referred the noble lord had been given information which was in the possession of the Government. He had heard no contradiction to the statement that Merv was not recognised as a dependency of Persia. He did not believe that submission or annexation to Persia was recognised by the inhabitants of Merv. With regard to Bokhara, he was happy to tell the noble earl that it had not been incorporated with Russia.

Earl Grey, opening the debate on Afghanistan, contended that the Amir, as the sovereign of an independent country, was within his rights in receiving the Russian Embassy. He could not see what we had to gain by the invasion, and repeated the views in regard to Indian policy which he had formed when a young politician, namely, not to be disturbed by Russia, but rather to encourage her to be safe by good economical government, by the execution of public works, and by encouraging education. Even assuming that we had just ground for fearing Russia, the course pursued was not calculated to establish that confidence and feeling in Afghanistan which was desirable in such circumstances. He could not understand that when we commenced with the Amir to Mr. Cross engaged that he would from that moment regard Russia as a friend, but did they, he asked, think that if Russia was prohibited from sending an Envoy, she would not find other means of communicating with the Amir, He strongly condemned our going to war for the mere purpose of exacting submission, and cited the statement of the Prime Minister himself that that was the chief object of the present war. He regarded the war as a crime, and strongly protested against India being called upon to pay the expenses incurred in waging it.

The Lord Chancellor commenced by referring to the suggestion of the Earl of Derby, that some change should be made in regard to our policy in the event of future wars, and pointing out that if Parliament took the power of declaring war from the Executive it must take upon itself the responsibility of all wars. That, he was sure, would be very undesirable, for the Executive, but it would involve a full public discussion of all the matters, by which, of course, much information would be revealed to our enemy, and it would necessitate the appointment of a secret committee of Parliament. Coming to the question of policy, he referred to the policy of the Government of Lord Grey, which he described as "that of the ostrich," and pointed out that, however the Government of India might differ in opinion, every member agreed that such a policy could not be pursued. The policy of the Government was one of reprisals, the policy of the Government being one of prevention. The suggestion that we should make energetic remonstrances to Russia had been tried and found wanting. He proceeded to trace the history of the correspondence of 1876 with the Russian agents, with a view of showing from what small beginnings the complications arose. He also traced the change which was gradually coming over the spirit of the Amir, and referred to the speech at the statement that Her Majesty's Government intended to have a British Resident at Kabul when the Peshawar Conference was arranged. It was true we desired a Resident in the passes, but that had been carried on and was conducted by Sir Lewis Pelly with every wish to conciliate the Amir. In regard to the charge that a longer time should have been given for the Amir's reply, he remarked that the delay involved the suspension of operations for the winter, and he ridiculed the suggestion that Russia might have been permitted to mediate between England and Afghanistan. We were not going to war because the Amir received the Russian Envoy, but because he refused to receive ours. On the question of the amendment, he noticed that it would practically stop the supplies; but how an unjust war could be brought to an honourable conclusion he could not see, and how it was to be brought to an honourable conclusion by stopping the supplies was a still greater difficulty. The opinion he wished to be regarded in India as one brought on for party purposes, and he expressed a hope that nothing would be done to impair our Indian Empire. The conclusion of the speech elicited hearty cheering.

Lord Selborne denied that the Earl of Derby, in his remarks the previous evening, had done more than point out the dangers of straining the constitution. He expressed his opinion that in regard to the Turkish Convention and the present question a new policy had been sprung upon the country. He utterly denied that the policy pursued by the late Government could with accuracy be described as one of reprisals as against a policy of prevention. He proceeded to show from the papers that the Amir had always opposed the introduction of European Residents into the country, and characterised the course pursued by the Government as "forcing him to swallow the bowl first with the promise of having the ball after." All the evidence of the papers showed that the Russian messengers entered Afghanistan without permission, and were received because the Amir felt he was not strong enough to oppose them. The policy of the Government was one of bullying and blundering. He had always thought that our best policy towards Afghanistan was to be on as good terms with her as circumstances would allow us. The present Government appeared to his mind to have adopted a contrary course, and this policy had landed us in a War fr which there was no justification.

Lord Houghton could not give his vote for the amendment, for it would have a most painful effect on the troops engaged in the war to declare that the contest was unnecessary.

Lord Bath said that it was matter of complaint that Parliament was not made aware of the policy which led to the war, and he felt bound to give his vote against the great Conservative party, with which he had been so long connected.

Lord Jersey declared that he would pursue a course on the present occasion which could be consistent with fidelity to his party and the honour of the country. He could not but think that Russiangolicy in Asia had been based on fraud and deception; but he trusted that the answer given by the House to be amendment of the noble viscount would show our troops that their services were appreciated.

Lord Ripon said it was admitted that the Government had changed the policy of this country in regard to Afghanistan, but the case made out by the Government and their supporters, so far from being a justification of that change, showed that the Cabinet, by their policy, were playing "the Russian game." He did not charge the Government with having all along had in view a rectification of the frontier, because he could not think that any English Cabinet would let so unjustifiably; but he called on Ministers not to allow the debate to close without informing Parliament of what up to now it was ignorant of—the object and purposes of this war. From no party motives he felt bound to vote against a war which he held to be unnecessary and unjust.

Lord Midleton, reviewing the situation, came to the conclusion that the Government could have done no more and ought not to have done less than they had done.

Lord Northbrook opened his remarks by expressing the gratification he felt at the skill and bearing of the officers and troops engaged in the operations against Afghanistan and at the arrangements for the campaign, and also his satisfaction at the support given by the native Princes to the Viceroy of India. He thought, however, it would have been wise and just of the Government not to have thrown on India the cost of this war, which had in reality arisen out of complications in Europe. The increased revenue of which the Secretary for India had spoken on the previous night was the product of unnecessary taxation. There was nothing in the speech of the noble viscount to raise any personal question between the noble viscount and himself. When Viceroy of India he served two years under the Government of Mr. Gladstone and two years under that of the noble earl the present Prime Minister, and he had not been able to discover any difference in the objects which each of those Governments had in view. The Government of India had never looked on the advance of Russia in the same light as that in which it was regarded by the school of which Sir H. Rawlinson and the noble and learned earl on the woolsack were two of the ablest exponents. The noble marquis the Secretary for Foreign Affairs entertained a different opinion as to what ought to be done with regard to Afghanistan from that of everybody of experience in India. Despite the impressions which had been formed by the Prime Minister and the late and present Secretaries for India, he asserted emphatically that when he left India the Amir was loyal to the British Government, and that the real cause of his subsequent discontent was the attempt to force English agents upon him. During the two years he was Viceroy under the present Government he never received the slightest hint that the policy of 1873 was wrong, or that stronger assurances should be given to Shere Ali, and he himself in a despatch made the suggestion of an additional guarantee which, though not to the full extent, was subsequently carried out by Lord Salisbury as Minister for India. The fact is, the only difference between the late Government and the present up to the outbreak of the war was as to the means and not as to the object. It was the action of Her Majesty's Government which made it too late to secure the faithful alliance of the Amir when the danger arose from the close connection between this country and Russia. (Cheers.)

Lord Salisbury again vindicated his much assailed answer to the Duke of Argyll in June 1877. He thought at one period of the year they were getting out of that interesting inquiry, what was the precise cause of the Amir's anger? The idea that the Amir had any real aversion to English Residents within his frontiers was an entire imagination. If you wanted to know the cause of a man's anger the best course was to ask himself. The Amir himself had told us the cause of his anger. The first of these was the impartiality of Sir J. Lawrence, whom, if he was acquainted with English literature, Shere Ali must have looked upon as the model Viceroy. The second was the interference of Lord Northbrook on behalf of the Amir's son. The late Viceroy of India had told their lordships that there was no change of policy. If that was so, why censure the Government? It was not a military invasion of Afghanistan that had taken place, but it was a diplomatic invasion of Afghanistan we had to guard against. We had to take measures to prevent Russia working in the East with Afghanistan as her base as she had worked in the West with Bulgaria and Bosnia as her base. To prevent such an evil, remonstrances to St. Petersburg were useless. It could only be done by English agents to watch on the spot the unauthorised diplomacy of Russia. As to Mr. Gladstone's complaint that the Government ought to have gone to war with Russia, what on earth could we have gone to war with Russia about? Our dispute with the Amir was because he would not receive an Envoy from us while he was professing friendship for us, but conspiring with subordinate chiefs against us. Now said his lordship in conclusion, I will not detain your lordships. I will merely urge your lordships before you give your vote to consider the gravity of the vote you are about to give. You are endowed by Parliament with the power of refusing or giving supply. You have therefore, on this question at all events, the power of deciding whether a Ministry should stand or fall. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bright, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Rathbone, and Mr. Childers also spoke, and in the end the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarking that the Government had no object to limit the discussion, accepted the suggestion to adjourn the report of the Address until Dec. 9, when Mr. Whitbread intimated that he would bring on his motion as an amendment. On the "report" being brought up, it was accordingly adjourned until the 9th.

QUESTIONS ON AFGHANISTAN.

In answer to Mr. Mills, Mr. Bourke said that no information had been received as to the alleged presentation of an address by General Kaufmann to the Amir of Afghanistan.

In answer to Mr. Forster, Mr. Stanhope said that Lord Grey's letters to Noor Mahomed Shah, and three letters of Ghulam Hussein Khan, would be produced, together with other papers, and promised, in answer to Sir George Campbell, another group of Afghan papers.

THE INDIAN REVENUES AND FIRE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Fawcett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the consent of the Council of the Secretary of State for India had been obtained to any of the expenditure hitherto incurred in connection with the military expedition against the Amir of Afghanistan; if so, when this consent was obtained and whether it was unanimous; whether any opinions had been recorded by the Council as to the justice of throwing these charges upon the revenue of India; and, if so, whether there would be any objection to lay the record of these opinions before the Parliament. Mr. E. Stanhope said that on Dec. 3 a proposal came before the Council of the Secretary of State for increasing the native army in India. It was agreed to by a unanimous vote. Since that time certain opinions and reasons had, he understood, been prepared, but they had not yet been recorded in the proceedings of the Council. When that had been done, if Mr. Fawcett liked to move for them, there would be no objection to the production. Mr. Fawcett said that what he wanted to know was whether the assent of the Council of the Secretary of State had been obtained to any of the expenditure hitherto incurred. Mr. Goschen inquired whether the Council of the Secretary of State for India had been consulted in any single point connected with the outbreak of the war before Dec. 3. Mr. E. Stanhope said that perhaps the right hon. gentleman would give notice of that question. In answer to Mr. Fawcett, he had to say that there was but one occasion on which dissents were handed in, and that when they were entered if Mr. Fawcett moved for them, they would be produced. Mr. Fawcett repeated that his question related to expenditure hitherto incurred. Mr. E. Stanhope said the assent of the Council of the Secretary of State was not necessary in any case which had yet occurred. Mr. Fawcett said he would put the question again on Dec. 9.

Monday, December 9.

AFGHANISTAN.—THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

On occasions of exceptionally interesting Parliamentary debate, the House of Commons has the advantage over the House of Lords to the extent that business begins in the former Chamber half an hour before the Lord Chancellor takes his seat in the latter, and thus members of the Upper House can be present at the opening of the fray in the Lower. The opportunity was not eagerly seized on Dec. 9, only half-a-dozen peers having put in the time set apart for their accommodation. Nor was anything like crowding on the part of hon. members themselves. When, at half-past four, public business commenced, the House was scarcely half filled. Just before the notices of motions were called on, Lord Elcho led Mr. Fawcett up to the table, where the hon. gentleman lodged a document with the clerk. There was a considerable muster of members of the Ministry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cross being the last to arrive. The front Opposition bench was long empty, except for a group of three gentlemen who sat at the extreme lower end. One of these was Mr. Bright, who sits farther than usual from the head-quarters of the Opposition leaders. Another was Mr. Lowe, and the third Mr. Baxter. Later, Mr. Childers entered, and was privately addressed at some length by Capt. Stacpoole, who temporarily seated himself in the place of the leader of the Opposition, whence he was presently displaced by Mr. Forster. When Lord Hartington came in, he sat below Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. Forster. Sir William, observing the position, rose and seated himself below the marquis, who thus gained the seat next to that in which Mr. Disraeli sat during the last Parliament. Members kept dropping in till the House began to assume a crowded appearance. Mr. Gladstone came in about half-past five, but was not diligent in his attendance during the remainder of the sitting. Below the gangway Mr. Dillwyn held the corner seat which gained some notoriety last session, Mr. Roebuck having taken up a position lower down, next to Mr. Fawcett. After a brief interval, the right hon. gentleman, slowly crossing the floor, seated himself on the Treasury bench, where he was warmly received by the Home Secretary and Lord Barrington.

Previous to the great event of the day several questions were asked, and notice was given of many others, relating to the state of affairs in Afghanistan. In answer to Sir H. Havelock, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Russian Ambassador here had informed the Government that the Russian Mission had left Afghanistan; and, in answer to Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Stanhope stated that the expenditure hitherto incurred in the Afghan expedition had been incurred by order of the Secretary of State in this country, and that this was unquestionably within his power. Mr. Stanhope established by a quotation from a speech of the Duke of Argyll in 1867. Mr. Fawcett gave notice of his intention to move a resolution declaring that the Secretary of State has infringed the letter and spirit of the Act of 1857.

In answer to Sir C. Duke, Mr. Stanhope said that the summary of the Amir's last letter was received in London on Dec. 5, and was not seen by any Cabinet Minister until Dec. 6th, the statement to a contrary effect in the *Daily News* being a simple fabrication. The full text was received on Dec. 8, and immediately sent to the papers.

In answer to Mr. Gourley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the amount paid over by the United States under the Washington award was being disposed of between Newfoundland and the Dominion, and the Government had no intention of re-opening the award.

In reply to questions from Lord Elcho and Mr. Serjeant Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the fact that no joint report had been presented by the Rhodope Commission made it impossible for any diplomatic action to be taken without serious consideration, but the Government was considering whether anything could be done to relieve the suffering disclosed in that report. As to the trustworthiness of the report the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that was a difficult question to answer, whereupon Lord Elcho gave notice that he would repeat the question, and Mr. Serjeant Simon said he would ask whether the Government would take any steps to verify the report.

These matters being disposed of, on the Report of the Address being brought up, Mr. Whitbread rose, amid cheers from the Opposition, to move as an amendment—"That this House disapproves the conduct of Her Majesty's Government which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan."

He commenced by remarking that he had desired to keep his motion separate from any question of prosecuting the war, because, though he thought it unjust and unnecessary, and that it ought to be brought to a close as soon as we had attained a sufficient success, he desired to confine himself entirely to the past policy which had led to it. He then proceeded to show, with many extracts from the papers, that the Afghan policy of former Viceroys had always been "non-intervention and peace," and that they had always refrained from pressing on the Amir the reception of British Residents in Afghanistan. It was to this demand that Mr. Whitbread attributed the hostility of the Amir, contending that it was conscientiously objected to by the Afghans as dangerous to their independence, and that it would really have been of no value. In 1875, he showed again, there had been a departure from this policy when Lord Salisbury directed the Indian Government to obtain the Amir's assent to the placing of British officers at Herat and Candahar. Lord Northbrook always resisted, but Lord Lytton, when he arrived in India, lost no time in enforcing the views previously rejected. After tracing the communications between Lord Lytton and the Amir up to the end of Sir L. Pelly's negotiations at Peshawar, he maintained that it was owing to the altered tone and the pressure that proceeded from the Viceroy with his demand for the reception of British Residents that the Amir became distrustful and suspicious, and that ultimately he began to form a friendly ear to General Kaufmann's advances. Turning to the Central Asian papers he traced the Russian communications with the Amir, contending that it was not until Lord Lytton had threatened the Amir that he gave any encouragement to General Kaufmann of which we could complain. The representations made to Russia by our government against her dealings with the Amir were much too weak, and he complained that, while it was on account of Russia's action that we had gone to war, it was not with Russia, but with the Amir that we had picked a quarrel. He drew from the papers that ever since Lord Lytton went to India the Government had determined on a rectification of frontier, and they took advantage of the Amir's imprudent reception of the Russian Envoy to make the necessary advance into his territories. He contended, then, that the Government had concealed their new policy from Parliament and the country, and called attention to the speech of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords last year disclaiming all intention of sending an Envoy to Cabul, by which Parliament had been entirely misled. Mr. Whitbread concluded by summing up his charges against the Government as follows:—"That they had adopted a new policy in India against the advice of experience who had served in the Punjab, and of everyone who was entitled to form an opinion upon the subject; that they had attempted to carry that policy out by threats and by menace; and that they had concealed it from Parliament and from the country because it was only by concealing it that it could be carried out; and further, that having a cause of complaint against the strong, they had taken advantage of the weak, and had thereby brought us into a serious war in order to atone for the blunders of their administration." These charges he founded on the official papers, and unless the Government could clear themselves completely from them he was justified in asking the House to assent to the motion he had brought before them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. E. Stanhope, who replied on the part of the Government, disputed altogether Mr. Whitbread's main argument that the Amir became hostile to us solely because he insisted on forcing British resident agents on him. On the contrary, as he showed from the papers, the Amir had himself at one time asked for a British agent, and at the Umballa Conference he expressed himself unwilling at some future time to consent to such a measure. Reviewing at length the dealings of the Indian Government with Afghanistan, he contended that even in Lord Northbrook's time the Amir had become unfriendly to us, and that before Lord Lytton had held any communication with him he had become distrustful of us, and had entered into friendly relations with General Kaufmann. He showed too, that Lord Northbrook himself had admitted that in view of the constant advance of Russia it would be necessary at some time to give further assurances to the Amir, and the sole difference between him and Lord Salisbury was as to the opportuneness. Lord Northbrook thought that as the Conference might be delayed until the Russians came much nearer, and Lord Salisbury insisted that it must be taken at once. Events, he contended, had shown that Lord Salisbury was right. When the Russian Mission was received at Cabul, and when the Amir was found to be stirring up the border tribes against us, the Government would have been failing in its duty to the people of India if it had delayed longer to meet the evident danger. They were not afraid of an invasion of India, but they knew that the establishment of Russian influence at Cabul would have a disturbing effect in India and would lead to troubles on our borders. It was determined then to send a friendly Mission to the Amir, which the Viceroy hoped and believed would receive a friendly welcome. But when, after long delays, it was turned back with violence, the Indian Government had no option, unless it wished to be disgraced in the eyes of its subjects, but to take the measures which had led to the war. He challenged the opposition to indicate at what point in these transactions the Viceroy was wrong and what policy they would have adopted in place of his. In conclusion, Mr. Stanhope said the Indian Government had felt that Afghanistan under a foreign Power might prove a constant menace to our safety in the East, and they had accordingly represented to the Government at home the necessity of taking some steps to secure our position. There could be no pretence for saying that Lord Lytton desired war—of all people in the world he was one of the least likely to desire it; and if there was one thing for which he would be remembered cordially, it would be for the re-establishment of our Indian finances on a sound basis. Was it likely, then, that he should desire to overthrow that satisfactory basis, and to risk his whole reputation and undertake the anxieties of war? The Government at home had entered upon the war with no light heart—though sometimes they had been accused of desiring war—but that had been at a time when they had achieved peace. In truth, they desired no war, and no annexation of Afghanistan; yet, when dangers and trials were pressing, and when they felt that to take some notice of them was necessary and unavoidable, if they had failed to do so, they would have been untrue to their trust. Consequently, they were quite ready to submit their conduct to the judgment of Parliament, and were not afraid of the verdict. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Trevelyan defended Lord Northbrook, and pointed out that he had predicted all that had happened in consequence of the attempt to force British Residents on the Amir. Comparing the old policy and the new, he discussed the arguments for and against the advancement of our frontier, contending that military authority was pretty nearly unanimous in favour of our remaining on this side of the mountains.

Mr. Marten cited against this view of the question the opinion of Lord Napier of Magdala, who held that India could only be successfully defended against invasion from the north-west by the possession of the passes in that direction, and had pointed out that she had always been conquered when she had to defend herself on her own plains.

Mr. Chamberlain complained that the speech of the Under-Secretary had left the House in utter doubt as to the position in which we stood in relation to Russia in Central Asia, whilst it had justified the conduct of Shere Ali on the ground of his hostility towards us. The refusal of the Mission was not in itself a proof of unfriendliness on the part of the Amir; and he thought it was clear that the Government admitted that for reasons which they deemed sufficient they had totally changed the policy followed by their predecessors, while no intimation of the change had been given to Parliament. He did not deny that they had been acting in accordance with certain constitutional precedents, but he objected to the course they had taken as reducing the House of Commons to impotence in regard to our foreign relations. The idea of establishing a "scientific frontier" he pronounced a "hazy phantom," the pursuit of which would inevitably bring us face to face with Russia and lead to a European war; and he objected especially to its development in the present depression of trade in this country.

Mr. Ridley said we might have treated Afghanistan as an independent kingdom, in which case neither an English nor a Russian Envoy should be at the Afghan Court; or we might have met the Amir by saying that we would defend him against the assaults of a foreign foe; but in that event the policy of the Amir must be the same as ours, and we must be represented at Cabul by a high British officer to report to us what was passing on the frontier, whilst, so long as Russia did not interfere, neither should we. As soon, however, as the new factor of Russian aggression came in, it was necessary to provide in a more determined manner for the safety of our Indian Empire. The assurances given by Russia reminded him of the Acts of Parliament passed while we were engaged in conquering India. The Russian Government might have intended that those assurances should be adhered to by the commanders of their outposts in Central Asia, but in practice they were disregarded by the generals in command of those outposts.

Mr. Forster censured the Government for having entirely changed the traditional policy, unknown to Parliament, without any emergency to justify it. When Lord Lytton went to India he found the Amir suspicious and dissatisfied, but there was no hostility until the Viceroy, in obedience to his instructions from home, pressed him to receive British Residents. The conduct of the Government left the Amir no opportunity of complying with the demands made upon him, and showed a determination to force him into a war. Even if the war were successful, it would land us in great difficulties; and, answering the question what would the Opposition do, he recommended that we should make peace with the Amir by convincing him that we sincerely intended to revert to the old policy of Lawrence and Mayo.

On the motion of Lord J. Manners the debate was adjourned.

(*To be continued*).

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 13.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

THE RHODOPE DISTRESS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday he would move that on the following day the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider a resolution he would place on the table to-night for a grant in aid of the sufferers in the Rhodope district.

Mr. Anderson gave notice that he would move an amendment to the effect that, in the presence of the widespread distress now prevailing in this country, and likely to increase through the winter, it was not expedient to take the money of the British taxpayer for relieving the distress in the Rhodope district; and that such extraneous benevolence should be left to voluntary effort. (Opposition cheers.)

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Sir John Hay asked whether her Majesty's Government had information of the recent arrival of Russian officers in Persia for the purpose of disciplining the Persian army, and if Mr. Bourke could say whether the Shah had accepted their services.

Mr. Bourke said the Government had no information to this effect.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE IN TIME OF WAR.

Sir Edward Watkin asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if efficient measures were in preparation whereby the mercantile marine might become, at short notice, available for the armed protection of our commerce on the sea in the event of war and aggression; and whether any legislation was proposed on the subject.

Mr. W. H. Smith said steps had already been taken with this object. Legislation was not now necessary, but if it should become necessary he would have no hesitation in asking the House to Legislate so as to enable the mercantile marine to become an efficient auxiliary to the navy.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Captain Pim asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true that during Lord Northbrook's viceroyalty a non-commissioned officer of the "Guides" set out, with the approval of his chief, and after many months' absence returned, bringing with him a map of the whole route traversed by him from the Afghan frontier to the nearest Russian post, and that his chief at once forwarded this map to headquarters; whether the acknowledgment for such service was not returned to all concerned, whether, although rewarded by the colonel of his regiment in the first instance, the non-commissioned officer was not dismissed the service by order of the Viceroy; whether such non-commissioned officer was afterwards reinstated, and by whom, and when; and whether it was not the duty of the "Guides" to obtain all the geographical and topographical knowledge possible of our Indian frontier.

Mr. E. Stanhope replied that he had made all inquiries upon this subject, and was unable to learn anything of the statement to which the hon. gentleman referred.

THE UMBALLA CONFERENCES.

Mr. Rylands asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table of the House the full Minutes of the four secret Conferences which took place at Umballa after the Durbar of 27th of March, 1869.

Mr. E. Stanhope said the minutes of these Conferences were not sent home by the Government of Lord Mayo.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Ernest Noel asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could inform the House what was Lord Lytton's authority for saying to the Nawab Atta Mahomed Khan, the British Agent at Kabul, on the 23rd of October, 1876, that if the Amir did not desire to come to an understanding with England, Russia did so, and desired it at Shere Ali's expense; whether, seeing that Lord Derby's published communications with Russia of the same date point to no such negotiation, Lord Lytton was authorized to state that there was nothing to prevent us from providing for the security of our frontier by entering into an understanding with Russia which might have the effect of wiping Afghanistan out of the map altogether; and whether the Viceroy's intention that all that was in his mind should be faithfully communicated without reserve to the Amir was carried out by the vakeel.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied: I must point out to the House that the Viceroy of India is not in the position of an Under-Secretary of State, and that it really is impossible to expect that we should answer questions upon matters of this kind, which rest within the Viceroy's own discretion and competence. I can only say with reference to the first and second of these questions that it was not in consequence of any official communications from the Secretary of State that these things took place; and Lord Lytton was perfectly authorized by his position in giving his own opinion as Viceroy from such information as he had received and thought he could rely upon. With regard to the last question, I confess I am utterly unable to reply. (Laughter and hear, hear).

SIR HENRY NORMAN.

Mr. E. Stanhope asked permission to say that he regretted some observations of his on Monday had given offence to Sir Henry Norman, as being supposed to imply that Sir Henry intended to deceive the public. Nothing was further from his meaning. He had no intention to imply that when Sir H. Norman wrote the letter to which he (Mr. Stanhope) had referred he did anything derogatory to his personal honour. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Percy resumed the debate on the vote of censure.

THE FIGHTING IN THE KHYBER AND PEIWAR PASSES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*,)

Highly as we must appreciate the gallantry and spirit shown by the troops which have carried the Khyber and Peiwar Passes, and the good dispositions taken by the leaders of the two divisions, it will be well to guard against the tendency which just now appears to be manifested to magnify the character and extent of the opposition which they have encountered. Of hard marching and climbing there has no doubt been plenty; and the troops have had, and probably will still have, to undergo considerable exposure to cold on short rations: but the sort of opposition which culminates in eighty casualties among a total force of nearly four thousand men at the end of a long day is perhaps a little exaggerated when it is characterized as hard fighting or a desperate resistance. The Afghans

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it is clear, are not showing nearly as good a front as did our own mutinous sepoys, against whom the different bodies of our troops which came in contact with them seldom won the day with anything like so small a proportionate loss as has accrued in the recent fighting. In the numerous actions fought in front of Delhi during 1857, the British forces available for beating off the enemy's attacks seldom mustered more than twelve or fifteen hundred men; yet, as Sir Henry Norman's interesting narrative shows, the loss on each of these occasions was seldom less than a hundred men, and sometimes double as many. And this loss used to take place during perhaps a couple of hours' fighting, or even less. It seems evident, then, that the Afghans do not stand up to their adversaries as did the mutineers. If our men had succeeded in getting to close quarters with them, they must have lost more than eighty men out of four thousand. Even in the Ashantee campaign—probably the mildest, as far as actual fighting went, in which our troops have ever been engaged—the proportion of loss was considerably larger than has occurred at the capture of the position at Ali Musjid or in the Peiwar Pass. These late skirmishes therefore confirm the opinion derived from the first Cabul war—that the Afghan is not a formidable opponent, even in his own strong country. To the advance in 1838 scarcely any resistance was made; in fact, it may be said that with the exception of the storm of Ghuzni our losses arose not from the bullet or the sword, but only from the incompetence of our generals and the indiscipline of the troops and ignorance of the staff which characterized Sir John Keane's army. The only great loss during our four years' occupation of Afghanistan—and that has usually been enormously exaggerated—occurred not in fighting, but among a defenceless mob, shot down without being able to offer any effectual resistance, and already almost destroyed by cold and hunger. In 1842, when Pollock forced the Khyber Pass a second time, the enemy made even a worse resistance than he has done on the present occasion. He inflicted, indeed, a somewhat greater loss; but then Pollock's forces was much smaller than that now serving under Sir Samuel Browne, and the Afghans had been allowed nearly a year in which to make their preparations, and were, moreover, elated by the successful massacre of the previous winter.

An important fact, however, brought out by the fighting, so far as it has gone, is the great disproportion in the loss of officers to the total casualties. In the attack on the Ali Musjid position two officers of the native infantry were killed and one was wounded mortally. There being only seven officers to a native regiment, which is about 700 strong, this should represent a total loss of 300 in the whole force; whereas the actual loss was barely a tenth of that number. The disproportion could hardly have been accidental, because the same result appears at the Peiwar Pass, where, out of eighty casualties, two are of officers killed serving with native troops. These officers are of course to be clearly distinguished from the men; and the fighting would appear to have taken the form of "pot" shooting at long range, rather than the indiscriminate firing which is the ordinary usage of battles.

This liability to casualties among the officers suggests prominently the doubt, which has been so often expressed, whether the present organization of the native army will stand the test of war. Of the seven officers of the 27th Native Infantry, the commandant is said to be temporarily detached on the Staff, and two are understood to be on leave, and two have now been killed in the first action; so that there appear to be only two left with the regiment. The absentees will no doubt speedily rejoin, if they have not done so already, and fresh officers will be appointed to fill up the gaps from other regiments, but they must be strangers to the men in the first instance. Sir Henry Norman, in his able minute published last year with other papers on the organization of the Indian army, argued that the present establishment of seven officers per regiment was sufficient, because the statistics of Indian warfare proved that the average loss in a campaign would not exceed two per regiment. But, although this may be the average loss, it must be expected that individual regiments will suffer much more heavily. Both as regards officers and men, the working unit of the Indian army—a regiment only 700 strong, with seven officers—appears altogether too small; and some alteration in the organization which shall furnish a ready reserve of sepoys as well as officers to the regiments in the field would seem to be much needed, both for the present emergency and as a permanent arrangement.

GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

The following letter points out some of the difficulties in the way of introducing this measure, with more detail than has hitherto been done:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—The notice in your paper of the 23rd inst. of the scheme for raising the value of rupees by stopping the supply from the Government Mint refers to the danger of illicit coining within the borders of India. Permit me to call your attention to the large trade in the precious metals which is independently carried on with all ports of Asia. The "Statistical Abstracts" (c. 2147) show for the twelve years ending 1877 a total of 99 millions of silver received; the remittances, including 24 millions on Government account, being 20 millions, leaving an apparent balance of 80 millions in the country, which is about 5 millions more than the recorded exports of all Europe to all Asia. The abstract referred to gives 45 millions only (that is, just the half of the Indian supply) as coming from Europe. The coinage of silver for the period, I may remark *passim*, was 60 millions. China, the Malacca, Straits, Persia, and the Red Sea contribute largely to the difference. The trade with these quarters is to a very considerable extent carried on by means of native *crafts*, which in number double the European vessels, and there is, moreover, a very large coasting trade, the returns of which are not included in these abstracts. A traffic in gold, also shows an aggregate about 40 millions. There is lastly the land transport. The registered frontier trade of the official year 1876-7 shows a total of over 7½ millions.

There would thus be illimitable opportunities of running in coins identical with the lawful rupee in whatever part of the world they might be fabricated. Any attempt to regulate the transmission of the rupee could only make matters worse. Even if a cunning mint master could devise some test by which to distinguish his own coin it would be of little avail, for the process must be of such a kind that it could be kept in absolute secret, and the distinction such that no coiner, and *a fortiori* that no ordinary holder, could detect. Being thus unable to protect himself by any care or skill he would naturally reject all alike, so that the rupee instead of being forced up to a premium would be discredited altogether.

But this is not the worst phase of the danger. From time immemorial the tola weight of silver has been a measure of value universally recognised throughout India. Our coinage did but give a definiteness to this unit, which had varied, though but slightly, in different districts. It is true that the mint charge 2 1-10 per cent. for coinage, and the rupee is generally worth more than bar silver by nearly that proportion, and there is also for the latter a steady demand, both for the arts and for commerce. So far, well; these are normal conditions. But the effect of any attempt to enhance the value of the coin by an artificial scarcity would be most clearly marked by reference to the well-known tola weight of uncoined metal. Every taxpayer would feel that he was called upon to make his payments in an enhanced medium, and these would include the large number of land occupiers with whom a settlement for a fixed sum for a term of thirty years has been made within recent times. Nor would even abstract right be on our side. Silver is, indeed, cheaper in Europe and America, as compared with gold; but there is no evidence whatever to show that there has been any general rise of prices in India to warrant the assumption that the "purchasing power" of their silver standard has fallen. On the contrary, the first marked decline here took place in the face of a much reduced supply there, which would have just the opposite tendency. Nothing could be more calculated to bring certain and speedy ruin upon the Government, especially of such a country as India, than the attempt to operate in its own favour upon the currency in which it collects its taxes. Such "a duplicity" of functions is wholly incompatible with preservation of its credit.

I am by no means opposed to the idea of a gold currency in India whenever it may be practicable to introduce it. My protest is against the attempt to raise the value of the rupee by the arbitrary means proposed; the more so as the closing of the Indian mints must tend largely to increase the discrepancy between the assumed official price and the open market price of silver. The check thus given to its transmission would be peculiarly unsuitable to the present conjuncture, for the existing depression is owing far more to the difficulty of distributing silver than to any general reduction in its "purchasing power," especially in Asia.

May I beg a few more lines to endeavour to place in a clear light this most important difference?

The increased quantity of silver, which will be an adequate cause for permanently depressing its value in Asia, must be considered with reference to the whole mass in circulation there, including all the reserves of the coined or uncoined metal in any way connected with industry and commerce. As a matter of fact, there is no such general rise in prices as would indicate a fall in the local value of the currency, or that the East was "saturated" with silver.

The transmission of it from the Western to the Eastern world is governed by causes on quite a different scale of magnitude. Writers on the subject often argue as though the treasure were to be given away, so completely do they ignore the fact that payment for it at any one time can only be made out of the products which are immediately available for transmission in return for it. The simple truth is slightly disguised, as the value of all exports is generalised through banking agency, and thus the actual aggregate deficiency of returns is shown by a falling rate of exchange. A "see-saw" has thus been lately worked; the dealers in exchange fear the fall in silver and the dealers in silver fear the fall in exchange. Any banker will see at once that if 16 millions of silver were sent to India for investment there in land or rupee paper, it would have little or no effect on exchange, though it would be certain to enhance the prices of the property specially dealt with. The practical difficulty is that sellers of silver do not want to make such investments in India. The only alternative is either to avail the natural requirements of commerce, or to accept a reduction roughly proportioned to the comparatively very small aggregate of merchandise promptly available for the returns which they demand with so much haste and urgency.

But, though strong currents of exaggeration of opinion may prevail for a time, the far broader range of causes first referred to must avail in the long run. To suspend the coinage of silver at the present juncture might intensify apprehension into a very mischievous panic, but the reaction would surely follow. And if the natural ebb and flow of the precious metals is not thwarted this reaction may, I venture to say, be reasonably expected to set in as soon as the exceptional causes (sufficiently well-known to your readers) which have led to so much locking up of gold, and to such an urgent selling of silver, shall have ceased to operate.—Yours obediently,

ROWLAND HAMILTON.

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The said Watch in Gold case...Rs. 150
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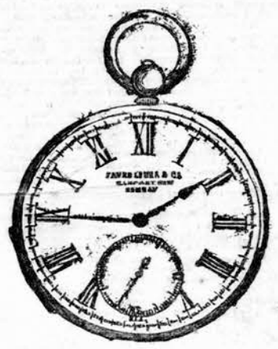

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